

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4465.

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1913.

PRICE  
THREEPENCE.  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

## Societies.

### THE JOHNSON SOCIETY.

SPRING MEETING AT OXFORD,  
WEDNESDAY NEXT, MAY 29, 1913.

#### Trains leave

Lichfield City .. .. .	8.25 A.M.
Snow Hill, Birmingham .. .	9.25 A.M.
Arrive Oxford .. .. .	11 A.M.
Assemble, Magdalen College .. .	11.15 A.M.
Luncheon, Randolph Hotel .. .	1 P.M.
Visit to Pembroke College .. .	2.30 P.M.
Meeting of Society .. .. .	3 P.M.

Speakers: Sir W. RYLAND D. ADKINS, M.P., President,  
Sir WALTER RALEIGH, Rt. Rev. Bishop MITCHINSON,  
Lord CHARNWOOD, Rev. DOUGLAS MACLEANE, &c.

Visits to Christ Church and Ferry Hinksey, 4 P.M.

All inquiries to be addressed to COUNCILLOR WOOD,  
The Porchway, Lichfield, by Monday, May 26.

HUGH WALKER and W. A. WOOD, Hon. Secs.

### BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN EGYPT.

A PUBLIC LECTURE, illustrated, will be given by  
Prof. FLINDERS PETRIE, at the Annual Meeting,  
at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON (Gower Street), on

FRIDAY, 23 MAY, 4.30 P.M.,  
and repeated on

WEDNESDAY, 28 May, 3.0 P.M.

Admission free, no ticket required.

H. F. PETRIE, Hon. Sec.

## Lectures.

### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

LECTURES IN FRENCH LITERATURE, AND IN  
FRENCH POLITICAL HISTORY.

The following Lectures will be delivered:—  
By Dr. GUSTAVE KUHLER, Professor of French Literature in the  
University:—At BEDFORD COLLEGE, York Gate, Regent's Park,  
N.W., on FRIDAY, May 30, 1913, at 5 P.M., an INAUGURAL LEC-  
TURE, entitled 'Les tendances actuelles du roman en France,' the  
Vice-Chancellor (Dr. W. F. Herrington) in the Chair; at UNIVER-  
SITY COLLEGE, Gower Street, W.C., on TUESDAYS, June 3, 10, and  
17, 1913, at 5 P.M., a COURSE OF THREE LECTURES, entitled  
'L'Esprit romantique dans la littérature française de 1820 à 1910,'  
By Dr. PAUL MANOUX, Professor of Modern French History and  
Institutions in the University:—A COURSE OF EIGHT LECTURES,  
entitled 'La Constitution de la Troisième République française: ses  
origines; son histoire,' at the LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS,  
Clare Market, W.C., at 9 P.M., on MAY 29, 29 JUNE 4, 5, 11, 12, 18,  
and 19, 1913; a COURSE OF SIX LECTURES (in English), entitled  
'How the Monarchy of July came out of the Revolution of 1830,' at  
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Gower Street, W.C., at 4 P.M., on MAY 29,  
29 JUNE 4, 5, 11, and 12, 1913.

Admission to all these Lectures free, without Ticket.

P. J. HARTOG, Academic Registrar.

### THE ENGLISH ASSOCIATION.

A LECTURE will be given by Mr. EDMUND GORSE, O.B., on  
'THE FUTURE OF ENGLISH POETRY,' at THE THEATRE  
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, BURLINGTON GARDENS, W.,  
on FRIDAY, May 30, 1913, at 5 P.M.  
Tickets may be obtained from THE SECRETARY, Imperial  
College Union, Prince Consort Road, South Kensington.

## Exhibitions.

### ROYAL ACADEMY.

SUMMER EXHIBITION.

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## Educational.

### S T A M M E R I N G.

'The Bessley Treatment.'—This Book, giving the experience of  
one who cured himself after 40 years' suffering, will be sent post free on  
application to the Author, W. J. KETLEY, Tarranower, Willenden  
Lane, Brondesbury, N.W.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—An EXAMINA-  
TION will be held on JUNE 23, 26, and 27 TO FILL UP not  
less than ELEVEN KING'S SCHOLARSHIPS and SOME EXHIBI-  
TIONS.—For particulars apply by letter to THE BURSAR, Little  
Dean's Yard, S.W.

### SHERBORNE SCHOOL.

An EXAMINATION for ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, open to  
Boys under 16, on August 1, will be held on JULY 15 and following  
days.—Further information can be obtained from THE HEAD  
MASTER, School House, Sherborne, Dorset.

### NEWHAM COLLEGE.

The Trustees of the Mary Anne Ewart Trust Fund invite applica-  
tions from past or present members of Newham College for a  
TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIP of 1901, for purposes of study, to be  
awarded in JUNE, 1913.  
Applications must be sent, not later than JUNE 10, to Miss  
CLOUGH, Newham College, from whom all particulars can be  
obtained.

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Training for Home or Colonies. College Farm, 1,000 acres. Vet.  
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## Situations Vacant.

### THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST.

The PROFESSORSHIP OF LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS being  
now VACANT, applications are invited on or before JUNE 1. The  
salary attached to the Office is 6001. per annum, with a supplement  
and certain benefits under the pension scheme.  
Full information as to remuneration and terms of appointment  
may be obtained from JOHN M. FINNIGAN, Secretary.  
NB.—Direct or indirect canvassing of individual Senators or  
Curators will be considered a disqualification.

### VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

CHAIR OF IMPERIAL LATIN.

The Council is about to appoint to the newly instituted CHAIR OF  
IMPERIAL LATIN. Stipend 5001. Applications should be sent not  
later than JUNE 1, to THE REGISTRAR, from whom further par-  
ticulars may be obtained.

### THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

Applications are invited for the post of VICE-WARDEN at  
ASHBURN HALL, FALLOWFIELD (a Hall of Residence for  
Women Students of the University). University qualifications  
essential.

Salary 1201. with board and residence.  
All inquiries and applications to be sent to the Hon. Sec., Mrs.  
H. C. H. CARPENTER, 11, Oak Road, Withington, Manchester,  
before JUNE 15, 1913.

### UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

Applications are invited for an ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP IN  
HISTORY. The appointment is for Three Years at a salary of 1201.  
per annum. Subjects, Ancient and some Medieval History. Applica-  
tions should be sent before JUNE 15, to THE REGISTRAR, the  
University, Manchester, from whom further particulars may be  
obtained.

### UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP IN EDUCATION  
(SECONDARY).

The Council invite applications (from Women only) for an  
ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP IN EDUCATION (secondary), at a  
stipend of 1201. per annum, under the general direction of the  
Organizing Professor of Education. Duties to begin OCTOBER 1, 1913.  
Applications, with copies of testimonials, should be sent before  
JUNE 15 to the undersigned, from whom further particulars can be  
obtained.

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The post of HEAD MISTRESS will become VACANT in SEP-  
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The school has accommodation for over 500 pupils. Stipend,  
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by not less than three testimonials and the names of three referees)  
must be sent as soon as possible and in any case not later than  
JUNE 10, to the CLERK TO THE GOVERNOR at the School, from  
whom further particulars of the post may be obtained.

Yearly Subscription, free by post, inland,  
15s. 3d.; Foreign, 18s. Entered at the New  
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### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, NOTTINGHAM.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY.

Head of Department—R. C. F. DOLLEY, M.A.

A LECTURER IN HISTORY is required towards the end of  
September. Salary commencing 1901, rising by yearly increments of  
101. to 1801.  
Forms of application, which must be returned by JUNE 11, may  
be obtained from T. P. BLACK, M.A. Ph.D., Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.—The READER-  
SHIP IN INDIAN HISTORY is VACANT. Reader holds  
office for seven years, and is re-eligible. Stipend 3001. a year.—  
Applications on or before SEPTEMBER 15, 1913, to REGISTRAR OF  
THE UNIVERSITY, Old Clarendon Building, from whom all par-  
ticulars can be obtained.

### BOROUGH OF SWINDON EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

SWINDON AND NORTH WILTS TECHNICAL INSTITUTION  
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The Committee invite applications from Gentlemen with a Degree  
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evidence of successful work in Secondary Schools of a modern type  
where Boys and Girls are taught together, partly under Masters and  
partly under Mistresses, up to the level of University Scholarships.  
Further particulars, the nature of which must be clearly specified,  
may be obtained on application to THE PRINCIPAL.

Applications, accompanied by not more than four recent testi-  
monials, to be made on the prescribed forms and sent to the  
undersigned, not later than JUNE 7, 1913. W. SEATON, Secretary.

Education Office, Town Hall, Swindon.

May 21, 1913.

### COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites applications for the following  
positions:—

AT THE COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL, ELTHAM:—

(a) Full-time TEACHER OF DOMESTIC SUBJECTS, to teach  
Needlework and Cookery, or Needlework and a combined course of  
Housewifery and Cookery. Salary 1801. a year, fixed.

(b) FORM MISTRESS for Junior or Middle Form, with special  
qualifications in Geography. Candidates must have had experience  
in teaching and organizing the subject, and must have passed a Final  
Examination for a Degree held by a recognized University. Musical  
qualifications would be an additional recommendation. Salary 1201.  
to 1701. a year, according to experience, rising to 2201. a year by annual  
increments of 101.

AT THE COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL, STREATHAM.  
(c) ASSISTANT MISTRESS, with qualifications to teach Geography  
with Elementary Mathematics as a subsidiary subject. Candidates  
must have passed a Final Examination for a Degree held by a recog-  
nized University. Commencing salary 1201. to 1701. a year, according  
to experience, rising to 2201. a year by annual increments of 101.

Applications must be on the official forms to be obtained, with  
particulars of the appointments, by sending a stamped addressed  
foolscap envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County  
Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom  
they must be returned in the case of (a) and (b) by 11 A.M. on  
FRIDAY, June 13, and in the case of (c) by 11 A.M. on MONDAY,  
June 2, 1913.

Every communication must be marked "H.4" on the envelop.  
Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a  
disqualification for appointment. No candidate who is a relative of a  
member of the Advisory Sub-Committee of the School is eligible for  
appointment.

LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.  
Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.  
May 21, 1913.

### COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites applications for the position of  
full-time TEACHER OF DRAWING at the COUNTY SECONDARY  
SCHOOL, PUTNEY.

Salary 1601. a year, fixed.  
Candidates must have had experience of similar work in Secondary  
Schools.

Applications must be on the official forms to be obtained, with  
particulars of the appointment, by sending a stamped addressed foolscap  
envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council,  
Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must  
be returned by 11 A.M. on MONDAY, June 3, 1913. Every communica-  
tion must be marked "H.4" on the envelope.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a  
disqualification for appointment. No candidate who is a relative of a  
member of the Advisory Sub-Committee of the School will be eligible  
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LAURENCE GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.  
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May 20, 1913.

### COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND.

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WANTED, IN SEPTEMBER, an ASSISTANT MISTRESS to teach  
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An Honorary Degree in History, or its Oxford or Cambridge equivalent,  
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Salary, 1601. to 1801. according to scale, initial amount dependent on  
qualifications.

Application forms and copies of scale of salaries may be obtained of  
the undersigned, who will receive applications up to JUNE 13.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be disqualifying.

HERBERT REED, Secretary.

Education Department, 15, John Street, Sunderland.

April 28, 1913.

## CITY SCHOOL OF ART, LIVERPOOL.

The Managers of the above School are prepared to receive applications for the appointment of ASSISTANT MASTER in THE ANTIQUE STILL LIFE, AND PRELIMINARY DRAWING DEPARTMENT, at a salary of 1981. per annum. A statement of particulars regarding the conditions may be obtained on application to THE DIRECTOR OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION, Central Technical School, Byron Street, Liverpool, to whom applications, with copies of testimonials, must be sent not later than SATURDAY, June 14. E. R. PICKMERE, Clerk to Education Authority.

**THE COUNCIL OF THE Durham Colleges in the University of Durham** propose shortly to appoint a PRINCIPAL OF THE WOMEN'S HOSTEL, who must be a Lady possessing University qualifications. For information as to the terms and conditions of the post application should be made to THE SECRETARY OF THE COUNCIL, University Office, Durham.

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## Miscellaneous.

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The Sale includes *Objets d'Art* and *Antique Furniture*—The famous *Autograph Piano-forte*—*Curios from China and Old Japan*—*Old Paintings* by Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, O.M.R.A., Lord Leighton, P.R.A., and numerous other celebrated Painters. Also

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**MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS** respectfully give notice that they will hold the following SALES by AUCTION, at their Great Rooms, King Street, St. James's Square, the Sales commencing at 1 o'clock precisely:—

On TUESDAY, May 27, and WEDNESDAY, May 28, the PORCELAIN, the Property of LORD LEONARD DINGWALL, his Grace the DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, E.G. Capt. A. H. THISTLETHWAITE, Capt. H. H. SPENDER-CLAY, and the late Mrs. W. H. GATLIFF.

On THURSDAY, May 29, and FRIDAY, May 30, the renowned COLLECTION of highly important PICTURES and WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS by Modern Artists, formed by the late GEORGE McCULLOCH, Esq., of 54, Queen's Gate, S.W. (now sold by order of the Executors).

The important Collection of Coins, the Property of F. A. WALTERS, Esq., F.S.A., &c.

**MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE** will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, May 26, and Four Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, the important COLLECTION of ANGLO-SAXON and ENGLISH COINS, the Property of F. A. WALTERS, Esq., F.S.A. F.R.N.S., &c.

May be viewed. Illustrated Catalogues containing 16 Plates may be had, price 2s. 6d. each.

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**MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE** will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on TUESDAY, May 27, immediately after the Sale of the Library of Sydney Humphries, Esq., and on the Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, VALUABLE BOOKS and MANUSCRIPTS.

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Valuable Books and Manuscripts.

**MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE** will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on TUESDAY, May 27, immediately after the Sale of the Library of Sydney Humphries, Esq., and on the Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, VALUABLE BOOKS and MANUSCRIPTS.

May be viewed. Catalogues may be had.

Engravings, including the Property of the late HAMILTON HOEY GATLIFF, Esq., of Eaton Square (sold by order of the Executors).

**PUTTICK & SIMPSON** will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on FRIDAY, May 30, ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, ENGRAVINGS (Framed and in Portfolio) as above, comprising Fancy Subjects of the Early English and French Schools, some in Colours—Portraits in Mezzotint, Line, Stipple, and Colours—rare Sporting and Hunting Subjects—Landscape—Topography—Scriptural and Classical Subjects—rare Naval Portraits—Baxter Oil Prints—Arundel Society Chromes—Enchings by and after Early Masters—Water-Colour Drawings, &c., and Modern Enchings and Engravings.

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SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1913.

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## LITERATURE

*A Selection from Goldwin Smith's Correspondence; comprising Letters, chiefly to and from his English Friends, written between the Years 1846 and 1910. Collected by his Literary Executor Arnold Haultain. (Werner Laurie.)*

GOLDWIN SMITH'S is no longer a name to conjure with, yet there are still alive enough people who knew him to make a circle of readers for anything as yet unpublished that he wrote. For his old friends he preserved to the last something of the flavour of brilliant and inconsequent chivalry, of a knight of the pen who boldly set forth his opinions, his critics would say, with just that air of self-confident omniscience which justified Disraeli, if nothing else did, in labelling him as the Professor. Curiously enough, there is, we note, a little letter in this volume resenting the charge of fondness for great persons made in 'Lothair'; and as we go through the volume the constant references to some great person or other as "my friend" may show the amount of superficial justice there was in it.

The vigour remains in the letters of over sixty years which Mr. Arnold Haultain, as literary executor, has piously collected. Vigour, dogmatism, inconsistency, would no doubt be the three marks of the whole, if we were to sift and analyze all that is written. Inconsistency it is natural to expect in so many years of what was practically a public career. Dogmatism, one might suppose, would survive through all the changes of a life which was practically sheltered; but the undiminished vigour is surprising. Up to eighty-seven Goldwin Smith could write with the confident determination of twenty-five.

When we look back at him as a conspicuous figure in the literary history of the Victorian age, it is difficult to think of him as having left a permanent impress. His historical work has largely been discredited. His political writing was so uneven, his theories were so individual and unbalanced, that no one can make a consistent philosophy out of them. We need not wonder that nothing like a coherent story of life or mental development can be made out of the letters which Mr. Haultain has succeeded in collecting. Mr. Haultain thinks that Goldwin Smith "was a most far-seeing man": there is hardly proof of it in the letters, but we agree that "he made huge generalizations." That is not quite the same thing. He had many friends, and many acquaintances among the eminent personages of his day; but his letters hardly show the intimacy of his knowledge or that greatness and prescience which Mr. Haultain claims for him. They belong, it is to be observed, chiefly to the latter part of his life. When he finally left England he destroyed all his correspondence. He was then forty-five. Most close friendships are made before that age.

Many great names come before us incidentally, often in no satisfactory way: Tennyson, for example; Tyndall, to whom we have a single letter; Jowett, of whom there is a tantalizing little memory; Herbert Spencer, who comes in to receive a filip of criticism; Lord Coleridge, from whom there is one very interesting letter; and the eighth Duke of Argyll, of whom we would gladly have heard more from Goldwin Smith.

But we must be content with a goodly number of excellent scraps. Of continuous correspondence there is little, except a series of letters to Mr. J. X. Merriman, interesting, but not of any great importance; some (we think) more valuable letters from the third Earl Grey, and a few to the fourth Earl.

A few years later we find Goldwin Smith much interested in English education and (as always) in University reform. He urgently dissuades Lord Salisbury, the Chancellor of the University of Oxford, from undue encouragement of research, or what he called "intellectual sybaritism, shirking duty under pretence of devotion to special research." He added (March 25th, 1876) words which are by no means unmeaning now: "Overendow a man, give him no fixed duties, and the chances are he will waste life in fancied preparations for an effort which will never come."

In 1878 he is trying to persuade Gladstone that Lord Dufferin's energies in Canada had "been devoted to cultivating popularity by speeches and entertainments," and that he had done the country harm "by filling the people with exaggerated notions and by stimulating social extravagance and ostentation"; and in the next year he finds Toronto "in a paroxysm of vulgar funkism" during the visit of the new Governor, and assures his correspondent

in England that at a State ball a Minister of State, a Chief Justice, and a Bishop were drunk.

We find letters to the first Lord Selborne separated by some fifty years, addressing him in the forties as "My dear Roundell," and in the nineties as "My dear Lord Selborne." At the earlier date Goldwin Smith shows that he was not so prescient as his editor thinks, by choosing for Palmer rather to be "engaged in politics with a comfortable fortune" than the highest places in the Law, and believing the Saxons to be sighing for union with Prussia. At the later time he gives the Lord Chancellor much advice on politics. In 1870 he is pressing on Lord Salisbury the wisdom of supporting the colonization of Virginia by English farmers, and believing that to send the stream of emigrants to Canada is "only to turn it into the States through a circuitous channel." Thus early he began his persistent cry that Canada's future must unquestionably be annexation to the United States.

More interesting are the few literary references: to Froude, about whom he wrote, it seems, not half so severely as he spoke; and to Carlyle, of whom he says that belief in his "judgment of men and things could hardly survive a day's intercourse with him." By 1886 he is in the full flood of the Irish question, thinking "Gladstone's manifesto an unprincipled appeal to party spirit"; sometimes corresponding in a friendly way with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and then before long denouncing him in language as bitter as ever he used of Disraeli; declaring that Gladstone had evoked Socialism, from which "the next generation will see some sport," and then attributing the same policy (or something very like it) to Lord Rosebery "in his desperate eagerness to win the political Derby." But he engages with Lord Rosebery before many years in the most friendly correspondence, imploring him to save the country from the Liberals and Conservatives.

To Sir John Mowbray in 1896 Goldwin Smith sent a very interesting suggestion for the reform of the House of Lords, which may still survive to be considered. It required special service from a peer to fit him for the House, allowed life peers to sit, and abolished the disqualification for membership of the Commons.

Then we come to the period of the Boer War. Nothing is too bad for the English Government: Mr. Chamberlain, "a shallow and vulgar politician," and Lord Milner receive torrents of invective; and even President McKinley, when he seemed to be cordial to England, "is a hypocrite, half deceived by his own hypocrisy. His Presidency is a misfortune to the world." The favourite aphorism is that "since the burning of Joan of Arc nothing in English history has been so ignoble as the attack of the Empire, with all its dependencies, on these two little Republics."

Interspersed among the politics are some ecclesiastical judgments of interest. Lord Coleridge wishes that Disraeli could

appoint Tait's successor, though he thought the Archbishop "let every real question drift"; and Goldwin Smith was puzzled by Temple, the erstwhile contributor to 'Essays and Reviews,' "enacting the highest orthodoxy and framing hideous appeals to God to patronize rapine and carnage in South Africa."

The close of his life finds his interests concentrated in disapproval of Home Rule, dislike of Mr. Chamberlain, and fear of the financial policy of doles which he saw beginning to corrupt British politics. An excellent letter from Lord Minto in 1909 has special value.

In later years a very friendly greeting was sent him by old admirers at Oxford; he had long kept up a correspondence with Max Müller. It seems that in 1881 he was practically offered the Mastership of his old college, and he may have regretted that he did not take it, for in 1904 he spoke of George Brodrick as having occupied "the happiest, as I should have thought, of all positions." Beyond this, and a mention of his happy marriage, there is little that is autobiographical in the letters.

Mr. Arnold Haultain is not a faultless editor. He misdates, by at least ten years, a letter to Lord Mount Stephen which contains obvious references to the Boer War (No. CLXXI.), and he prints the following without a hint of surprise or correction: "Lord Rosebery is evidently a jurist of the Jeffreys breed. I see it stated that he was counsel for Eyre."

Names are sometimes misspelt, like that of Sir Henry Acland. The Index, too, needs supplementing in many points. The portraits, however, are admirably chosen.

*Lore of Proserpine.* By Maurice Hewlett. (Macmillan & Co.)

Most people have been prepared by Nature to believe in more than meets the common eye that sees by daylight, or else they have failed to learn the lessons of dreamland; yet it is still conventionally assumed that "courage" is needful for the relation of supernormal experiences. Mr. Hewlett, it seems, has acquired courage, by reading Mr. Wentz's 'The Fairy-Faith in Celtic Countries,' to put into book form his ocular impressions of fairies, oreads, and even the great Hermes himself. The result is an uneven book, fascinating, irritating, and not altogether convincing.

Mr. Hewlett tells his stories as fact, but takes little trouble to keep the reader's scepticism at bay. For instance, in a story entitled 'Beckwith's Case,' we are told that in 1888 Beckwith, after his child had been abducted by a fairy, had to face "the ordeal of *The Daily Graphic*," and other London journals, though *The Daily Graphic* did not start until 1890.

Again, in a part of his book professedly autobiographical, Mr. Hewlett tells us that he "looked out of a window at the

Army and Navy Stores into a mean bedroom across the way," and saw a maid-servant who, after sundry prosaic acts, suddenly knelt and prayed. "The soul went streaming from her mouth like blown smoke." May not the reader ask how Mr. Hewlett contrived to see so much out of such a window?

The present writer, who has seen in broad daylight sudden and unexpected manifestations attributable to discarnate intelligence, and has repeatedly conversed and corresponded with occultists, is not inclined to disbelieve that Mr. Hewlett has seen a rogue-fairy tormenting a rabbit, a dryad bathing in light, and an oread lying by her little one. He states that he has, and his circumstantiality and seriousness invite credence. Yet a few unconvincing lines about places so steeped in reality as the Army and Navy Stores and the dwellings confronting that building make one meditate on the self-deceiving power of auto-suggestion. It is noteworthy that none of the figures who appear as fairies, oreads, &c., in the narrative part of this book has spoken to Mr. Hewlett in its characteristic form, though he tells us that he has talked with the "fairy wife" (supposed by him to be one of more than 250,000 fairy wives existing in England) who is the heroine of his best story. Those who have suffered from hallucinations know that by noticing and criticizing the lack of individuality in such hauntings the spell may be broken. In Mr. Hewlett's case, however, there would, as a rule, be no wish to break such a spell. Intensely sympathetic with sexual love, beauty, and the display of Nature in woman, he may have found joy instead of sorrow in the pictorial results of externalizing day-dreams.

Respectful readers may, of course, accept the ingenious theory which he thus formulates:—

"They [the spirits of natural fact] take on such form [as is needed for our apprehension of them]...through our means.... Some persons have the faculty of discerning spirits, that is of clothing them in bodily form, and others have not; but, of those who have it, all do not discern them in the same form, or clothe them in the same body."

This theory would, however, reduce the nymphs seen by Mr. Hewlett very nearly to the rank of soap-bubbles, and most people will prefer to think that, if a fairy is to be seen, it is visible after a fixed and definite fashion, as is, for instance, a candle-flame or a cherry blossom. There was, indeed, an old unguent for seeing fairies, composed partly of a "pint of sallet-oil," to be washed with rose-water and marigold-water made of flowers "gathered towards the East," till "the oil becomes white." The complete recipe is remarkably ritualistic, and may be conceived, like other occult recipes demanding labour and minute attention, to have achieved the effect of publishing in Fairyland the desire of the person who followed it. Has Mr. Hewlett, by some kindred ritualistic process, obtained visions superior in intellectual result to those sketched in the narrative part of his work?

We do not know, but we note tantalizing references to Despoina, "with whom I myself have conversed," and to whom his dedication pays gigantic tribute.

In conclusion, we advise the reader to accept the book as a volume of fantastic tales associated with the autobiography of an adorer of Greek mythology. In spite of faults in technique and taste, it is memorable.

*Poems.* By Alice Meynell. (Burns & Oates.)

AN intense regard for quality, rather than any difficulties with the Muse, makes this volume of collected poems, written over a period of twenty years, slender and its contents precious. With its twenty new poems the book comes to an end on p. 117, but we are very grateful for what has been given us.

The poems which now appear for the first time in book-form have all those distinguished qualities which have already placed the author of so few verses so high among the poets of to-day. They have all the wonderful compactness of their predecessors, made epigrammatic on occasion by a skilful union of sense and sound, as in the first two stanzas of 'Two Boyhoods':—

Luminous passions reign  
High in the soul of man: and they are twain.  
Of these he hath made the poetry of earth—  
Hath made his nobler tears, his magic mirth.

Fair Love is one of these,  
The visiting vision of seven centuries;  
And one is love of Nature—love to tears—  
The modern passion of this hundred years.

Here, as elsewhere, Mrs. Meynell practises a rigid economy of words, yet scatters a generous largesse of meaning. The peculiar and essential individuality of Mrs. Meynell's poetry is accentuated by comparison with any writer—from George Herbert to Francis Thompson—with whom she has much in common. Thompson sometimes shouted his ecstasies from the mountain tops; while Mrs. Meynell, with none of his clamant qualities, is yet able to make her readers feel that she too has penetrated the human soul. But, though she has searched within, and knows well the nature of inner strife and turmoil, her verses have an indefinable repose. There may be heat and passion in them, but there is no fever.

The attainment of this heritage has been beset by doubts and difficulties. These have found repeated expression, but have never ended in surrender to misgivings, or yielding to any of the varieties of pessimism, luxurious or self-tormenting:—

Though thou tame a bird to love thee,  
Press thy face to grass and flowers,  
All these things reserve above thee  
Secrets in the bowers,  
Secrets in the sun and showers.

Yet in the fullness of time,

Earth, set free from thy fair fancies,  
And the art thou shalt resign,  
Will bring forth her rue and pansies—  
Unto more divine  
Thoughts than any thoughts of thine.



The epithets which imply daintiness, charming in their origin, have been depreciated by frequent employment in advertising the obvious and the sweetly sentimental. We should rather say that Mrs. Meynell's verses had the qualities of a magic crystal: clear and polished to outward appearance, yet with the power of exhibiting to the close observer what is actually passing within his own mind. A graceful humour preserves her from the frigidity of one who has merely a message and some technique. Delicacy of diction and strength of thought unite in an intense appeal which has not one line of preaching. Poetry such as this should succeed, where thousands of sermons fail. The Word, interpreted by Mrs. Meynell, places her high among religious teachers.

*Pax Britannica: a Study of the History of British Pacification.* By H. S. Perris. (Sidgwick & Jackson.)

MR. PERRIS'S interesting book reached us almost at the time that Sir William Ramsay was delivering his Romanes Lecture on 'The Imperial Peace,' and there is much in common between their views, although Sir William Ramsay was dealing with an ideal in European history, and Mr. Perris's writing is largely concerned with our relations with the United States. The most serious difficulty in the path of European progress visible to Sir William Ramsay was the want of sympathy between Slav and Teuton, but he was able to praise what the late Lord Salisbury called the Steam-roller of Europe; in other words, the Concert of Europe, "a growing infant, although its growth is slow"; and Mr. Perris has some good words for the Hague tribunal and those who have worked for peace.

Mr. Perris writes from the point of view of one who has been secretary of various Peace Societies, and he gives a history of the progress of our civilization towards peace. He suggests that modern science has eliminated distance, and brought to every breakfast-table the facts upon which a real understanding of wars' origins and incidents may be based. We do not dispute his statements, but it might be possible to argue against them that in recent years there has been retrogression, and that we now know far less of the incidents of modern war than was the case in the seventies or even later. War correspondents in these days have often to rely on hearsay, and are permitted to tell their papers only what the commanders of armies wish the outside world to believe.

Mr. Perris considers that the growth of peace sentiment into an influential body of opinion cannot be said to have manifested itself decisively earlier than the first decade of the present century. His date is fixed in an arbitrary fashion, for the work of Bright, Cobden, and Tolstoy (to which he alludes) was of an earlier time; and the steady growth of arma-

ments, in the United States as well as all Europe, is a fact which tells against the views he puts forward.

One of his contentions is that

"the race for naval 'supremacy' will lead inevitably to a stalemate, and then to the adoption of that co-operative policy under the sanction of international law, by means of which the highways of the ocean will attain their proper liberation and security."

Mr. Perris is full of hope for the future, and thinks that the tumults of the past will now end. He sees signs of peace, and states that the "old anarchy of internal strife" will soon be no more.

After chapters on geographical and racial influences, early English conceptions of law and order, and the feudal phase, Mr. Perris devotes himself to the 'Foundations of Domestic Peace,' and attempts to prove that, for English-speaking people, the process of pacification rests upon the element of a balance of religious liberty, political powers, and social status. He is able to put aside the doctrines of General Bernhardt and other warlike soldiers and writers, whose ideas are that, having a huge fighting force, you must use it, and use it quickly—quarrel or no quarrel—to destroy the army or the navy of your neighbour or your rival.

Mr. Perris shows that it is to England and the United States that the cause of peace owes most, and that in their character resides the most serious hope for the future. He admits that the soil of both countries has been soaked with blood, and that there are "powerful factions whose trust is in rifles and warships"; but he sees signs that the best minds in both countries are increasingly preoccupied with the task of substituting the rule of law for the misrule of arms. The idea of a United States of Europe makes no progress; yet even some who laugh at the proposals of Sir Max Waechter admit there is no reason why Europe might not adjust her differences by peaceful means, as North America has done for a hundred years.

An excellent chapter—the best in the book—is devoted to Anglo-American relations, and those on both sides of the Atlantic who are interested in the present dispute about the Panama Canal should read the whole of Mr. Perris's plea for arbitration and peace.

We do not find his figures always satisfactory. The losses at Crécy as here represented agree, we think, with Froissart, but no record was kept of the numbers of the common soldiers, and other historians give results which are widely different. The author elsewhere quotes figures from a Parliamentary Paper of 1911, and should have given those from the Return of the following year; but it is far worse to use the United States census of 1900, when that for 1910 was at hand. A few misprints should be corrected; for instance, one, several times repeated, in the name of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

*The Mulberry Tree.* By Winifred James. (Chapman & Hall.)

AN accomplished French author once made a voyage of discovery round his sitting-room, and wrote a book about it. There was not, if we remember aright, very much about the room, but a great deal about the author's sensations. Miss James, in her *impressions du voyage*, treats the world very much as the French writer treated his chamber. She travels, she says, for fun, not to gather statistics. She has no desire to read the book, only to look at the pictures, and a voyage to the West Indies is, for her, merely an excuse for writing about frocks and frivolities, about herself and her fellow-travellers. So that at the end of 280 pages, of which 70 are as innocent of print as the map in the 'Hunting of the Snark,' the reader, if it were not for the photographs, would have learnt very little of the history, commerce, or scenery of the West Indies, but a great deal about Miss James—her wayward, imaginative, sympathetic, wise, sometimes witty, and always very feminine outlook upon life. We know now, for instance, after reading the two chapters devoted to these subjects, that the author likes cocktails almost as much as she dislikes cockroaches. People, indeed, and the inquiry how they live, rather than the places they live in, interest her; and she writes with easy good-humour and vigorous common sense upon Jamaican negroes and derelict victims of the White Slave traffic as well as frocks. The "advanced" view of the Jamaican negress on the marriage ceremony and the impositions it carries with it, which she knows herself to be better without, is well put:—

"As long as they are not married the man works for her... Directly they marry it is a generally understood thing that she will have to keep him. There may be neglect and desertion and promiscuity among them; but is there no neglect or desertion or promiscuity among us?" Her answer to the argument against easier divorce, that it would break up home life, is "It would. It would break up the unhappy home life, that is what it is for; and the sooner the better."

As a rule, Miss James is content to be light as gossamer, but for all that she is at her best when she comes to grips with a solid subject—for instance, the Panama Canal or the banana trade at Almirante. Here is a delightful passage on those revolutions which occur as regularly in Central and South America as golf championships in our more placid lives:—

"The stevedore I knew most intimately at Almirante had been engaged in eight revolutions in Nicaragua. He gave up his hobby when he married, out of deference to his wife, who, poor foolish twit, was afraid for his life... There was an invoice he had at home that was worth keeping. It was made out to Capt. Jesse Grant, and was a reply to his request for more men with which to carry on the revolution. The goods came all roped stoutly together, and with them the invoice 'Herewith I send you 180 volunteers. If you want more, send back the ropes.'"

*Life of the Right Hon. Sir Alfred Comyn Lyall, K.C.B.* By Sir Mortimer Durand. (Blackwood & Sons.)

IN the life of Sir Alfred Lyall there were two careers: the first, that of a brilliant Indian civilian; the second, a literary and social life following his retirement. Sir Mortimer Durand, in his straightforward biography, has confined himself almost entirely to an account of the Indian period, which began in 1856 and ended in 1873: a life spent in administrative work, which brought Lyall into close daily contact with the natives of India, and gave him a knowledge of that country that could hardly have been acquired otherwise. His early letters home, full of his first impressions of India, and accounts of sport, are fresh, independent, and original. In writing to his sister he speaks of the pleasure of freedom, and his former "vagaries at Canterbury....I mean at home the complete quiet and want of incident, and especially the intense respectability of every visitor, always worried me." "I never read over anything I write," he says, but his style is already attractive in its dry good sense. He is always asking for books to be sent to him, such as De Quincey's 'Essays,' Shelley, Gibbon, and Voltaire. He writes free-thinking replies to his parents' advice on religion, and he resents their recommendations to him to be thrifty.

By the beginning of May, 1857, his letters are no longer full of general news and comments, but are concentrated upon the sudden storm of the Indian Mutiny. For the next two years his life was one of warfare. To be in action, to a youth of his age and temperament, was delightful, and there is a tone of exhilaration in all his letters home. At the end of the two years he was left in charge of his district, with general instructions to re-establish the authority of the British Government. He was severe in the performance of his duty; murderers were hanged daily, and he insisted always on the criminal folly of any weakness at such times. In later life, in a letter to Lord Morley, he lashes out on the subject of the Phoenix Park murders (strong Liberal as he was). He is said to have had a tendency to see too many sides of a question, and to have been slow in making up his mind, but he never had the smallest doubt that every Government is bound to maintain order with a strong hand.

It is impossible here to follow even the main events of his life—his marriage; his transfer to the central provinces; his writing of verse, and work under Sir Richard Temple; his rise to early distinction. A furlough at home won for him the friendship of Leslie Stephen and Lord Morley. His correspondence with the latter upon literary subjects and Indian affairs is frequent.

"I believe we are safe in India if we make no blunders [he writes]; but...in India anything like democracy, above all the sham democracy of the crude Bengalee who has no strength behind his words, may yet drive us prematurely into some confusion."

At the end of a third period of rather uncongenial and uphill official work he had completed a term of fifteen years' service. He was now 36, and a contemporary describes his appearance thus:—

"His head was that of a Kouhani Brahmin. His eyes were wonderful, and he had an indescribable charm which attracted men and women alike."

In 1874 he was appointed Agent-General in Rajputana, and finally he was made Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces. In the early period of his Lieutenant-Governorship the so-called Ilbert Bill roused intense resentment among the Europeans all over India. It was a measure which gave to native magistrates in certain circumstances jurisdiction over Europeans. Though the root principle of the Bill was sound, Lyall's comment upon it was that he disliked "setting fire to an important wing of the house to roast a healthy but small pig."

In 1887 Lyall said farewell to India, and the rest of his life was spent in England. He still kept up his old interests as a member of the Council for India, but he was free to devote his time chiefly to literature. His 'Asiatic Studies,' and his volume of poems; his 'Tennyson' in the "English Men of Letters" Series, and frequent essays in *The Fortnightly Review*, are his best-known works. Sir Mortimer Durand gives us no more than a plain picture of Lyall's life in India; but he conveys successfully the impression of a man who was at once a sound governor, a poet, and a thinker. In Lyall the charm of personality was as remarkable as the subtlety and firmness of his intellect.

*Wilhelm Meister's Theatrical Mission.* By Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. With Introduction by Harry Mayne [sic]. Translated by Gregory A. Page. (Heinemann.)

SOME three years ago a good deal of excitement was raised among literary circles in Germany by the announcement that a manuscript copy of the original version of 'Wilhelm Meister's Lehrjahre' had been discovered in Zurich. The task of editing this MS. was entrusted to Mr. Harry Mayne, Professor of German in the University of Berne—it is unfortunate, by the way, that his name is misprinted in the present volume—and after some delay three different editions were published in quick succession in 1911: a "Luxus-Ausgabe," a cheap edition with the Introduction which is here translated, and finally the Weimar edition. It need hardly be said that, since the appearance of the work, there has been not a little throwing about of brains regarding it among German savants.

'Wilhelm Meister's theatralische Sendung,' as the original title runs, is but a fragment, for only the first half of the work was written in the early form. The six books of which it consists correspond to the first four books of the 'Lehrjahre,'

but between the time when Goethe laid aside the 'Sendung' and set to work upon the 'Lehrjahre' his point of view had altered very considerably—it must be remembered that his residence in Italy and the critical years succeeding it fall in the interval—and the differences between the two versions are accordingly pronounced. In fact, those early books of the 'Lehrjahre' represent a thorough recasting of the 'Sendung,' and a comparison between the two is of great interest as a study in Goethe's artistic development. It should, however, be frankly admitted that the interest is one which will appeal chiefly to the Goethe-philologist proper; the general reader, and especially the reader who is unacquainted with German, is hardly likely to bother himself about the earlier version, when the completed romance lies ready to his hand. It is undoubtedly gratifying that England should have been so prompt in producing a translation, but we confess to a certain feeling of curiosity as to who will make use of it.

It is true that a fair amount of new matter is to be found in the 'Sendung.' In Book I., for instance, Wilhelm's childhood is dealt with at greater length than it is in the 'Lehrjahre,' and several of the chapters, embodying, as they evidently do, reminiscences of Goethe's own boyhood, are decidedly attractive. Books III. and IV. also contain a good deal that is fresh, and incidentally give us some interesting information about Goethe's early dramatic compositions. But on the whole we cannot help thinking that what is best in the 'Sendung' has been incorporated in the 'Lehrjahre,' while a great deal that is distinctly dull has been rejected. Some German critics have, indeed, maintained that the earlier version is positively superior to the later, but such a view is really not tenable; personally, we confess to agreeing with Herr Erich Schmidt that the 'Sendung' is in parts "erstaunlich unreif," both in style and characterization, as compared with the 'Lehrjahre.' Its literary style, however, is well worth studying, were it only for the purpose of noting the differences between it and Goethe's later prose. The advantages are not by any means always on the side of the latter: in the 'Sendung' Goethe was certainly not so apt to take himself too seriously and indulge in the stiffly elaborate diction and unconscious humour which Samuel Butler made fun of in his delightfully malicious fashion.

Apart from the merits of the respective versions, the discussion of the German scholars has chiefly centred round the somewhat unprofitable question as to whether or not the 'Sendung' was meant to champion the ideal of a theatrical career—whether, that is to say, Wilhelm's mission for the theatre was regarded by Goethe as valid, and was to find a successful accomplishment. Professor Mayne inclines to think that it was; but other critics consider that the title is ironic, and that from the beginning Goethe had in his mind some such



conclusion as that which he worked out later. We think the latter view much the more probable, though it must be acknowledged that the theatrical world supplies a more definite and homogeneous background in the 'Sendung' than in the 'Lehrjahre.'

Mr. Page's translation is on the whole a capable piece of work, being fluent, spirited, and accurate, though there are occasional awkwardnesses of diction and even blunders now and then. For instance, it is somewhat startling to come upon a sentence like this:—

"When in his arms she unsuspectingly dedicated the white night-gown, in which she looked quite English, what else could he do than, satiated with present pleasure, sweep her along with him into the glad future?"

Here "dedicated" is surely an unintelligible rendering of "einweihte," and as for "English" we are afraid that it is an unwarrantable reversal on Mr. Page's part of the "Non Angli sed angeli" adage.

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*The Statesman's Year-Book*, 1913. Edited by J. Scott Keltie. (Macmillan & Co.)

THIS indispensable book has reached its fiftieth issue, and the name of Mr. Epstein now appears on its title-page as assisting Dr. Scott Keltie with the editorial work. It grows in size every year, and we hope that it will not be allowed to become more bulky than it is now, especially as it is padded with advertisements at the end.

In all important matters it is accurate and as up-to-date as ever. The revolutions in Mexico are duly chronicled, as are recent changes in the French and Spanish Ministries. Tripoli has been cut out of the Turkish section, and transferred to that of Italy; but no attempt has been made to deal with changes caused by the Balkan War, and it was obviously necessary to leave the recasting of the Balkan section for another year. There is a mere foot-note to explain that "at the conclusion of the war" the "Turkish possessions in Europe will be considerably lessened."

In details of little moment there are many mistakes, and some which have been pointed out in reviews are allowed to remain uncorrected. St. Pierre (p. 815) has been so given for three years at least, when St. Pierre is meant. "Mrs." Durham is a misprint for "Miss" Durham, and this slip has long existed. Sir Charles Eliot is not yet given as the author of the best book on Turkey, though his work, originally published anonymously, has borne his name for years. On p. 1054 a work on Montenegro is ascribed to "F. Seymour" instead of to Mr. F. S. Stevenson. We have twice remarked that the 1907 edition of Baedeker's 'Eastern Alps' is not the latest issue, but the reference remains. In the bibliography of Greece a curious misprint that any proof-reader could correct is left as it was some years ago, and the list of non-official pub-

lications relating to Greece is still imperfect.

The total population of Argentina in 1911 is given as 7,171,910. A recent investigation (reported in February last) gives the total as 9,710,000. We do not pretend to know which figure is right, but merely note the striking difference. The population of Tristan da Cunha is wrong. In 1909 there were exactly 100 people on the island, and the figures of 1903 should long ago have been modified. The latest Parliamentary Paper relating to the island (much out of date) is omitted in the list here given.

Maps are always a special feature of 'The Statesman's Year-Book,' and this year an attempt is made to show how far the various countries of the world were developed fifty years ago as compared with to-day. But the maps are on too small a scale to be interesting. A postage stamp will cover the space occupied by the United Kingdom, yet there is a pretence to show the railways of our islands.

We continue to regret that no attempt is made to give a better Index. There are at the beginning of the book many valuable tables which tell a good deal about cotton, tobacco, rubber, tin, and so on; but all this useful information is deliberately omitted from the Index, as are important additions and corrections which cover many pages. If we point out trifling defects, it is merely to try to improve a book which is admirable, yet could easily be improved.

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*Aberdeen: Topographical, Antiquarian, and Historical Papers on the City of Aberdeen.* By John Milne. (Aberdeen, 'Aberdeen Journal' Office.)

THE writer disarms criticism by observing that these notes were published by him unwillingly at the request of friends, who wished them preserved in a more lasting form than he gave them in the pages of a newspaper. Even so, it is regrettable that the book should contain neither plan nor comprehensive index. It is impossible to praise too highly the minute care with which he traces in the modern city the features, submerged or occasionally emerging, of the ancient substratum of its strength. In the peculiar name "Canny Sweet Pots" (head of the settlement, [ceann na suidhe Gael.] + pools) he detects, by a process of his own, possibly the very first designation of the home of fisher-folk who settled at the mouth of the Don. Aberdeen, in the same neighbourhood, became the seat of a bishopric and cathedral in 1132. Round it grew up the town and burgh of barony, since the fifteenth century known as Old Aberdeen. Its history is that of the cathedral and King James IV.'s, or rather Bishop Elphinstone's, university. The flourishing modern city—anciently called Aberdeen—was made a royal burgh by David I., and is mentioned in the Book of Scone in the time of his predecessor, Alexander I.

Dr. Milne thinks that the name is derived from the Den Burn, the influx of

which into the river is very near the mouth of the Dee. In going thoroughly into the history of the cathedral he discounts the theory that Malcolm III. founded a bishopric at Mortlach, which was afterwards transferred to Aberdeen. Both Fordun and Boece mention the bishopric of Mortlach; but the document on which they relied, the first charter of the Registrum Episcopatus Aberdonensis, is regarded by the editor, the late Cosmo Innes, as a forgery, though he believed in the "tradition" about Malcolm Canmore. Probably the charter was concocted to support a claim by Aberdeen to the Mortlach lands and revenues. Dr. Milne is a good deal of an iconoclast, but in this instance he has good reason for his views. Another point he makes is the forgery, as he holds it to be, of the famous Bull of Adrian IV. His arguments on the Registrum generally are acute, and his suggestion that a critical examination of it should be undertaken by the University is worth considering.

For the rest, the book fulfils its purpose of treating on the

"names of the two towns, their Armorial Bearings, Boundaries, Rivers, Burns, Bridges, Mills, Lochs, Wells, Water Supplies, Sewers, Churches and Universities, the Harbour and Docks, the Aberdeenshire Canal, and the Railways which enter the city."

The Cathedral and the Chanonry are also described. The geological work is excellent, and the topographical researches have evidently been a labour of love. The author's style cannot be commended, but this may be partly due to the circumstances of publication. Modern taste may reconcile itself to the fact that hardly a suggestion of individual humanity finds a place in the dry narrative. Yet we are relieved occasionally, as when glass-making, ancient querns and water-mills, or the habits and uses of black-headed gulls in the loch, are mentioned.

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*The Invincible Alliance, and Other Essays, Political, Social, and Literary.* By Francis Grierson. (John Lane.)

THE sales of certain popular, but to the educated taste unreadable novels, bear witness to a vast class of readers to whom such essays as those before us must be caviare indeed. It is all the more our duty and pleasure to call the attention of "those who know"—the aristocracy of letters—to the presence in their midst of just one of those accomplished, experienced, thoughtful essayists whose absence is frequently deplored; a writer whose style is in itself a compliment to the intelligence of his audience, and whose survey of the art and politics of modern civilization is sure to stimulate, even though it may frequently fail to convince.

Mr. Grierson's experience of the world is wide, and he has travelled far, not only in the golden realms of literature and art, but also through the physical globe. But the cast of his mind is too mystical and artistic, too much influenced by the sound

of words and the balance and assonance of phrases, to allow him, in his political essays, that clear thought and penetrating vision which he finds deplorably absent in the statesmen of to-day. He writes, indeed, of practical politicians with a supercilious contempt which is hardly justified by his own contributions towards the solution of the problems they have to face. As the interpreter of that "spiritual will" which is the chief element in the progress of a people, and which, he warns us, the "material eye" of mere politicians cannot penetrate, he explains how a visit to the palace at Gatschina revealed to him that "there will be no Russian question in Western Europe, but the time will come when Germany will possess the whole of North-Western Russia, and Constantinople will belong to Austro-Germania."—P. 13.

Such a development would bring the yellow races to the doors of Europe, and, Mr. Grierson thinks, will compel England and America to form that "Invincible Alliance" which gives the title to his book, and which alone can enable America to grapple with the Yellow Peril, and England to avoid the menace of starvation. A hundred pages later, however, the much-abused politician will rub his "material eye" when he is told, in spite of this prophecy and the events of the last year, that when the "so-called Christian Nations throw off their masks and engage in an Armageddon of slaughter," it is the Russians who are most likely to win in Europe, the Turks in the Near East, and the yellow races in the Far East. "For these people still believe they have souls," whilst "Christian civilization has been descending lower and lower for four centuries." Apart from the fact that these two prophecies are mutually contradictory, one cannot too strongly protest against the suggestion that the civilization of the sixteenth century was higher than that of to-day, or that now "nothing but a hatch separates us from primitive barbarism." The events of the last year have at least proved the presence of a new factor in civilization, the reasoned resolve of Christian peoples and their representatives not to plunge into war recklessly, but only as the last resource. This fact and a glance at the statute book must surely dispel the illusion of the sixteenth century as a heaven from which we are falling.

This dread of the Yellow Peril is ever present to Mr. Grierson, who knows Australia as well as America, and it inspires in this book a series of clever dialogues on the political future of the latter country, in which the following striking passage is put into the mouth of an American Senator:—

"Meditate on the marvels of the past, think of Rome, Carthage, the invasion of the Moors, the Spanish Conquest, the Declaration of Independence, the apparition of Bonaparte, the advent of Abraham Lincoln, the freeing of the slaves, the war with Spain, the acquisition of the Philippines, the imbroglio with Japan, the incommensurable theme of the yellow race wrenched from the rock of Asia to be cast before us as a token of defiance, or a stimulus to conquest, and then

tell me whether you are sleeping or waking; whether you are standing on the brink of a precipice, or dreaming in a fool's paradise of transient pleasures and ephemeral passions. Gentlemen, we are at the dawn of a new era. We resemble Columbus and his crew just before they sighted the shores of the New World. The tide of Empire is rising. Whither will it land us? When it recedes, will it carry us with it far beyond the islands of the Pacific? Will it sweep us on and on till it touches the shores of Eastern Asia?"

Mr. Grierson, in fact, seems to think that America is almost ripe for the coming of an emperor—which we, on the contrary, think exceedingly unlikely. Nor, on the other hand, can we regard the idea which underlies his chapter on Tolstoy as anything but an absolute misconception. He suggests that Tolstoy owes his influence in England to his title, and that, if he had arrived here shorn of his cash and countship, no lion-hunting hostess would have cared to receive him, and only the working-classes would have hailed him as a seer. This is about as true as to say that men like Mr. Shaw, or William Morris, or Ruskin, or Browning have no following amongst the upper classes, because they did or do not happen to be rich baronets; and that Tennyson was only recognized as a poet when he was raised to the peerage.

The chapters from which we derived most pleasure, amongst many which are stimulating, deal with music as the new refuge of the soul of a people deluged with materialism. It is a subject upon which Mr. Grierson's musical career entitles him to speak with authority:—

"As opinions become more positive, music will become more imperative. Society having become chaotic, people will be more and more attracted to the harmony created by rhythmic sounds."

It would have supported rather than injured his argument, had Mr. Grierson admitted the popularity of music in the eighteenth century, and considered the position of Purcell and Handel in relation to the Age of Reason. It is an exaggeration, we think, to say that the first popular expression of music in England was shown in the works of Gilbert and Sullivan. It is an exaggeration, again, to say that "with the advent of the husky, blatant German school of singing musical art has all but vanished among tenors." The modern tenor does not lack art; he is really a tenor in pitch, but of baritone quality, and must be, because the operatic tenor of to-day has to express music which could not possibly be interpreted by the light, clear, pure tenor voices of the Italian School, such as Fancelli and Campanini, who took London by storm in the early seventies. New music demands a new voice. Fancelli could no more have sung through an opera by Wagner than Madame Melba could sing the parts of Madame Saltzmann-Stevens. But that is no reason for denying musical art to the last-named, any more than to Bella Bellincioni, whose performance of *La Gioconda* in Rome twenty years ago we, like Mr. Grierson, well remember as the supreme expression of Italian opera.

*British Borough Charters, 1042-1216.*  
Edited by Adolphus Ballard. (Cambridge University Press.)

It is with considerable pleasure that we welcome a book on this subject from Mr. Ballard. The lamented death of Miss Bateson in the midst of her work on the early history of our English Boroughs has left a gap in the ranks of our working historians none too easy to fill, and it is no disparagement of Mr. Ballard's carefully thought-out Introduction to say that it does not leave on us the impression of completeness produced by her preliminary essays to the two volumes on 'Borough Customs' for the Selden Society, and her studies on the Law of Breteuil and its grant to English and Irish boroughs. The present book is, however, a continuation of Mr. Ballard's previous work 'The Domesday Boroughs,' not a completion of her scheme, and is a further step on the way to the solution of the question "What is a borough?"

Mr. Ballard takes every borough charter from the Conquest to the death of John, analyzes it into its constituent clauses, and rearranges these under appropriate headings founded on the classification of burgess privileges of the thirteenth century in Pollock and Maitland's 'History of English Law.' The consideration of these charter privileges shows two common features only which differentiate the borough from the manor: a borough court, and the grant of burghage tenure to all lands within the jurisdiction of that court. But to bring all the places called "boroughs" by the Chancery clerks into line with the ordinary criterion of a borough in relation to the hundred, Mr. Ballard is forced to postulate three classes: "extra-hundredal," those separately represented in the hundred, and those not represented except by the vill in which they were situated, these last not being reckoned as boroughs for purposes of taxation. A very interesting feature of the Introduction is the examination of French and German charters, the customs of the Kingdom of Jerusalem, and of two Spanish cities; it proves, contrary to the popular idea, that English municipal life was more advanced than either French or German in the twelfth century. The borough court was the pivot of the English borough, as the commune was in Northern France, and round it grew the civic personality.

A careful perusal of this book gives us a deeper sense of the complexity of English borough life than ever, and a strong feeling of the value of the work that Mr. Ballard has put into it. We are now able to see at a glance the line of development of municipal privileges and the sources of their inspiration, while the classification is so minute and the Index so good that it is easy to verify the existence of any particular privilege in a borough charter. Each reference is accompanied by a translation, adequate if free, which will be a help to the general reader, and there is a welcome absence of generalizations from insufficient bases.



*Later Reminiscences.* By J. L. Story. (Glasgow, MacLehose & Sons.)

THERE are only a few men and women in each generation whose memories deserve a permanent literary form, and through lack of talent, energy, or egotism they often fail to enrich the world of letters. Like most writers of this class of literature, Mrs. Story has not always selected her material to the best advantage, and at times some chaff has mingled with the wheat. There is a good deal in these reminiscences after married life that will interest few; there is a small part that will interest everybody; and the bulk of the book will interest a special class—those conversant with university and ecclesiastical affairs in Scotland during the last fifty years. There are many stories and incidents that might well have been omitted, but everything is written with perfect taste. Indeed, the charm of the book lies in the kindly, humorous fashion of its narrative.

A Principal of a Scottish University may or may not be a person of importance in regions beyond his own country, but in it he is always to be reckoned with. Dr. Story held a secure position in the minds and esteem of his fellow-Scotsmen, and Mrs. Story almost worshipped him:

"How often I have sat and admired the rows of beautiful old heads in the Assembly Hall; always returning in the end to one black head deeply streaked with grey which . . . was far more precious to me than head of emperor or saint."

Naturally, then, her reminiscences gather round her husband's life-work, and tell us of parochial life in Rosneath parish, his Professorship at Glasgow University, his Clerkship and Moderatorship of the General Assembly, and his Principalship. Mrs. Story's heart warms as she writes about her first home after marriage—a home in which she "passed more than a quarter of a century of almost unbroken happiness," and she has much to say that should interest all who care to study the changes of Scottish manners in Church and home. The book is lit up with flashes of a lively fancy and delicate wit. Mrs. Story hits off Scottish patriotism or provincialism by her anecdote of the dying man whose last question to his minister was:—

"Weel, sir, it's just this. You see you have made me hope that when I die God will take me to heaven; do you think it's any way possible that I might gae round by Aberdeen?"

But the most delightful story concerns John Brown, Queen Victoria's favourite Highlander. Dr. Story and a few personal friends of the Duke of Argyll were invited to Inveraray Castle to meet the Queen, and during their visit a fishing excursion was arranged, in which John was asked by Lord Archibald Campbell to take part. The answer was most characteristic:—

"No, A'm no' going. I was speakin' to the Queen about it, an' she said I wadna care for 't."

Mrs. Story during most of her life has been in a singularly fortunate position for making friendship with well-known

ecclesiastics, and she has something to say regarding their talents and eccentricities. Spurgeon impressed her with his "impassioned eloquence that carried all before it," but his pulpit manners offended her. Moody "had in him the elements of better things" than sensational preaching, and he could tell a story "in a manner impossible to surpass." Dr. Tulloch was a "born orator, and his support ensured the success of every cause he advocated." That "liberal, large-hearted, cheery soul" Norman Macleod was also one of her favourites. Then there were John Stuart Blackie and Mrs. Bishop, Henry Irving and Mr. Andrew Carnegie, all of whom she knew and admired.

*Le Masque de Fer (Énigmes du Grand Siècle).* Par E. Laloy. (Paris, H. Le Soudier.)

THE mystery of the Man in the Mask is still unsolved, and the present work, interesting as it is, does not profess to have solved it. The author, however, indicates the necessary starting-point: "c'est parmi les gens disparus en août 1669 qu'il faudra chercher."

M. Laloy, who is Conservateur-adjoint at the Bibliothèque Nationale, says that his main purpose was to make known the interesting results of Monsignor Barnes's investigation of the problem. But a month after his own first edition was finished chance brought him a discovery which overthrew the Prignani theory advocated by the English writer, and nearly a third of his book had to be rewritten. And even before the first edition had been put into circulation, he intimates that he had been obliged to recognize that the remarkable coincidences which had made the theory so plausible did not constitute proof.

Till within the last few years the Matthioly "system" had held the field as the most likely hypothesis; and, although M. Laloy certainly seems to us to have done something towards shaking it, it is probable that many will be reluctant to abandon it definitely. Whatever one may think of his results he has done a good service in offering a conspectus of the present state of the problem.

A certain Eustache Dauger, who was arrested, probably at Dunkirk, in August, 1669, and taken to the citadel of Pignerol with the most careful precautions, is the new candidate. It is not considered probable that this was anything but a prison-name, such as that of Lestang, which is known to have been given to Matthioly. But in his case, unlike that of the latter, we know nothing as to his real name or what was his offence. One of Louvois's letters, while giving Saint-Mars, Governor of Pignerol, the most stringent orders as to the safety and secrecy of his custody, declares that the prisoner is "only a valet," and "Dauger" was, in fact, employed in that capacity for some time to wait on Fouquet. But in spite of this, which led Andrew Lang on a false scent, the treatment accorded to the new prisoner was that of an ecclesiastic

rather than a menial. Such M. Laloy is satisfied that he was, although he can only explain away the War Minister's description on the hypothesis of official duplicity. Whatever or whoever Dauger was, it is certain that he was regarded as a prisoner of great importance; and it is a point against Matthioly that, when Saint-Mars, the model state-jailer, left Pignerol for Exiles, the Italian was left behind, but Dauger went with Saint-Mars. Even if Matthioly did not die, as M. Laloy thinks, soon after his transference to the Îles Sainte-Marguerite-Honorat in May, 1694, it seems improbable that he was the masked prisoner whom Saint-Mars took with him to the Bastille in 1698.

The description *ancien prisonnier*, which was admittedly used with regard to the captive of the Bastille, will undoubtedly bear the interpretation placed upon it by the present author, at least as well as that given it by M. Funck-Brentano, the champion of Matthioly. As to the trump card of the Matthioly system, the burial certificate in the name "Marchioly," it is here objected that the age given, "forty-six or thereabouts," is quite inapplicable to a prisoner of such long standing as the Mask (1669-1703), and that, as there is available evidence of the practice of the Bastille in substituting *noms de fantasia* in these documents, one may infer an official substitution of name also.

But, even if all this satisfies the inquirer as to the relative claims of Dauger and Matthioly, there is, on the admission of M. Laloy, a weak spot in the case for the former. Saint-Mars took with him from Pignerol to Exiles two prisoners—Dauger and a certain La Rivière, who had also been Fouquet's valet. One of these two died of dropsy, and it is not certain which. M. Laloy himself points out that MM. Lair and Funck-Brentano and Andrew Lang were in error when they asserted the existence of official statements that La Rivière had been long subject to dropsy, and his own argument that Dauger was the survivor who went to the Îles-Sainte-Marguerite scarcely carries complete conviction.

That Jacques Stuart de la Cloche was an impostor may now be accepted, and he, the Abbé Prignani, and Roux de Marsilly may all, for different reasons, be dismissed from the investigation, as well as Martin, the valet of the last-named. Still, the account of their several careers which the author has here brought together is none the less of substantial interest, as throwing light upon the negotiations of Charles II. with France and the Pope, and illustrating the temper and administrative methods of Louis XIV. M. Laloy has made some mistakes as to English personalities. The Penderells were not "peasants," but substantial yeomen; Clifford (of the Cabal) was never Chancellor of the Exchequer; and there seems to be some confusion between the two Bellings, father and son, the latter of whom was secretary to Queen Catherine, not to Henrietta Maria. Catherine de Suède (p. 24) should be Christine.

## NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

## Theology.

Church Quarterly Review, APRIL, 3/

Spottiswoode

In the first article Dr. A. C. Headlam turns his guns upon 'Foundations,' the recent statement of theological views by a group of Oxford men. He admits their candour and ability, but takes note of their youth and limitations. Like Oxford men, they are "not afraid of letting us see their mind in the process of formation." Dr. Caldecott writes on 'The Religious Philosophy of Rudolf Eucken.' He shows how Eucken insists upon the transcendence of the Cosmic Spirit, and therein dissociates himself from the classical German Idealists. The most serious deficiency is found in his treatment of the origin and persistence of the alien part of the Cosmos, viz., physical nature and the lower ranges of mental life. The deficiency is due to his want of interest in psychology. An article on 'Religious Teaching in Secondary Schools,' to which several writers contribute, argues against the examination stimulus in religious instruction, and gives a useful list of books for teachers.

Journal of Theological Studies, APRIL, 3/6 net.

Frowde

The *Journal of Theological Studies* contains much interesting matter, including a consideration of the 'Fourth Oxyrhynchus Saying,' by Mr. Evelyn-White, and 'Is Hermas also among the Prophets?' by Mr. C. H. Turner. Dr. E. A. Abbott writes on 'The Oriental Language of the Odes of Solomon.' The leading place is given to Sir H. H. Howorth, who denies the claims of the Damasine decretal to be a genuine document, and reverts to the view that the first official pronouncement of the Latin Church on the question of the Canon was made not at Rome, but in Africa, in the Synods of Hippo and Carthage held in 393 and 397. The number contains several reviews of important books.

## Law.

Bennett (T.), LAWS AGAINST NONCONFORMITY, 1/ net.

Roberts & Jackson

Practically all the enactments inimical to Nonconformity that have passed into law, from the earliest times to the present day, are included in this paper-covered volume.

Hyamson (Rev. M.), MOSAICARUM ET ROMANARUM LEGUM COLLATIO, 21/ net.

Frowde

This is a complete study of an early compilation of Christian and Roman law made at the end of the fourth century (390-438), and, according to the editor, by some obscure official of a bishop's court, perhaps at Milan. Dr. Hyamson gives a facsimile of the Berlin MS., a transcript, an extended text, and a translation with full notes and references; a comparison of the Biblical quotations with the Vulgate and Itala versions, showing that the latter was used by the compiler; some notes on points of Jewish law; lists of textual variants, of the titles, &c., of the chapters, of the sources of the 'Collatio,' and a Bibliography. We have rarely seen a better planned or more carefully executed piece of work. As a contribution to the study of Roman law, it is mainly valuable as showing the range of questions that were regarded by the jurists of the time as important in their practice, and as

a considerable part of the Ante-Justinian juristic literature which has offered problems to scholars from the sixteenth century onwards. It is no small distinction to follow Mommsen and improve upon his work, as Dr. Hyamson has done.

## Poetry.

Dargan (Pegram), ALMS FOR OBLIVION.

New Orleans, Graham

A voluminous collection of verses, some of inordinate length, some short; some grave, and others gay. The book appears to be modelled on the poetical works of a century ago; many of the verses, on the other hand, are up to date, and pretend to a humour which does not appeal to us. The first poem, on 'The Atlantides,' in Byron's mock-heroic style, reaches to the 108th page of the book, and in the last stanza the author rhymes "do then" with "Newton," and remarks that here he grows verbose. The volume is limited to an edition of 250 copies.

Flolliott (B. L.), LIFE'S LOTTERY, 1/6 net.

Fifield

Musical little verses in which the author exhibits a delicate fancy and a considerable gift of imagination. Often he obtains his effects by the simplest methods, as, for instance, in the poem entitled 'The Cotswolds,' from which we quote the following stanza:—

In little hollows 'neath the hills  
The nestling handlets smile,  
While each its page of history fills  
To haunt our minds awhile.

Fletcher (John G.), VISIONS OF THE EVENING, 3/6 net.

Erskine Macdonald

Mr. Fletcher's work is unequal. Here and there a poem compels attention, or a line lingers gratefully on the ear, but too often his ambition has outrun his ability. There is much in the volume, however, that is worthy of commendation.

Goodwin (C.), THE FEAST OF THE UNIVERSE.

Erskine Macdonald

Included in this volume is a long, ambitious poem on 'The Creation,' written in blank verse interspersed with rhyming lyrics. The author's poetic abilities are scarcely commensurate with the greatness of the subject, though some of the shorter pieces show signs of promise.

Perceptions of Robert Bowman Peck.

Elkin Mathews

These verses are disappointing in a sense, for they frequently arouse an expectation in the reader's mind which eventually goes unfulfilled. Some of them, however, are pleasing, though the author should avoid faults such as those which appear in his poem to "Bobbie" Burns, where the accent often goes astray, notably in his use of the word "to" at the end of the second line.

Ratcliffe (A. V.), A BROKEN FRIENDSHIP, and Other Verses, 2/6 net.

Erskine Macdonald

Apart from occasional expressions and words which savour of "preciousness," we have nothing but praise for this book of unpretentious verse. Mr. Ratcliffe is a singer who more often than not strikes just the right note, and strikes it with the true poetic touch.

Spencer (Sherwood), THE FLOOD OF YOUTH, 1/ net.

Fifield

The first published verses of one who is still quite a young man, and was till lately in the Navy. They are full of the freshness, and likewise the exaggeration, of youth, but they contain sufficient promise to make us look forward to maturer work from the same pen.

Sphinx, OXFORD: A TRIBUTE, 6d. net.

Oxford, Blackwell;

London, Simpkin & Marshall

A long poem in praise of Oxford, of no great merit. Awkward lines such as

Unto thee are our souls given

frequently mar the rhythm and the effect.

## Bibliography.

Book-Auction Records, Vol. X. Part II, 21/ a year.

Karslake

The sales recorded in the present issue include those of Baxter Prints and of the publications of the Arundel Society. Mr. A. D. Euren contributes an article on 'Books and Bookmen of Norwich.'

## Philosophy.

International Journal of Ethics, APRIL, 2/6 net.

Allen

In the current issue Mr. Arthur O. Lovejoy writes on 'The Practical Tendencies of Bergsonism.' The philosophy of Bergson, he maintains, has ceased to be merely a body of arguments and conclusions contained in certain books; it has become an influence to be reckoned with in the life of our time. Other papers of note are 'A Statistician's Idea of Progress,' by Mr. Walter F. Willcox; 'The Problem of Christian Ethics,' by Mr. John M. Meeklin; and 'The Sociological Era,' by Mr. M. E. Robinson.

Transcendent Speculations on Apparent Design in the Fate of the Individual, translated from Schopenhauer by David Irvine, 2/6 net.

Watts

Towards the close of one of his essays, Wagner recommended that there should be a popular edition of Schopenhauer's treatise on 'Apparent Design in the Fate of the Individual.' The present translation is now published as a contribution towards celebrating the centenary of Wagner's birth.

## History and Biography.

Betts (Arthur), CORONATION STUDIES: THE GREAT GOLD SPURS; III. THE DESCENT OF THE CUSTOMARY RIGHT, 1/ net.

50, Bedford Row, W.C.

The author continues his series of Coronation Studies, reprinted from *The Juridical Review*. In the present volume he gives a history of the right to bear the spurs—one of the few Coronation rights of service which remain—showing how it has existed since the time of Richard I., and has always been performed by those of "Marshal" blood, except where higher services were performed by that family, or for other reasons which he mentions.

Brawley (Benjamin Griffith), A SHORT HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO, 5/6 net.

Macmillan

In this book the author sets forth the main facts about the American negro and his history. In so doing he presupposes on the part of the reader an elementary knowledge of American history. He traces the development of the negro from the beginning of slavery in the Colonies to the day of his disfranchisement in the majority of States, and concludes with a study of the negro as a soldier, and a brief review of his achievements in literature, art, and invention.

Brothie (T. C. F.), THE BATTLEFIELDS OF SCOTLAND, THEIR LEGEND AND STORY, 5/ net.

Jack

This book tells in an attractive manner the story of the national struggles associated with the battlefields of Scotland, from Culloden in the north to Flodden in the south. Though fully conscious of the



romance of his subject, the author has aimed at strict historical accuracy, so that his book should be of value to the student as well as of interest to the general reader. He is his own illustrator, and some sixty of his drawings are included in the volume.

**Dautremere (Joseph), BURMA UNDER BRITISH Rule**, with an Introduction by Sir George Scott, 15/ net. Fisher Unwin

M. Dautremere was French Consul in Rangoon for several years. He aims at showing that Burma offers much that both the French Government and the settlers in Cochin-China and Tongking might copy with advantage. His book is written from a practical point of view, and his conclusion is that, while French Indo-China has a great deal to learn from Burma, the latter is not progressing so fast as it might and should do.

**Denison (Col. George T.), A HISTORY OF CAVALRY FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES**, with Lessons for the Future, 10/6 net. Macmillan

Though the first edition of this book was published in 1877, it is here reprinted exactly as it originally appeared, without note or alteration. There is one error, however, which the author is anxious to correct, namely, his description of the capture of the Dutch fleet, when frozen in the ice at Texel in 1795, by a force of French Hussars. He is now satisfied, on the authority of the Dutch historian General F. de Bas, that the fleet was handed over to the French cavalry by order of the Dutch Government, and that there was no capture or military operation at all. It is instructive to note that in his chapter on the use of firearms by cavalry—an idea which in 1877 was comparatively new—Col. Denison predicted that in the next great war "whichever nation employed mounted rifles extensively would be found winning decisive campaigns by the wise adoption of a necessary reform," a prophecy that was confirmed in a remarkable degree both in the Boer War of 1899-1902 and the Russo-Japanese War of 1904.

**Fitchett (W. H.), THE NEW WORLD OF THE SOUTH**, 6/ net. Smith & Elder

In writing the story of Australia Dr. Fitchett had not the abundance of material to work upon that would have been available in the case of the other great dominions of the Empire. But Australia, though young in comparison, has a story that is equally interesting in its own way, offering, as it does, the spectacle of the evolution of a nation lying so near to us in time that the process can be studied with scientific minuteness. Dr. Fitchett's vivid style is too well known to need description, and it suffices to say that he has made good use of his opportunities in the present book.

**Haggard (Lieut.-Col. A. C. P.), LOUIS XI. AND CHARLES THE BOLD**, 16/ net. Stanley Paul

The painful consolidation of France under Louis XI. is here dramatically described. The book begins with a study of the state of France after the death of Joan of Arc, and continues to the death, in 1483, of Louis XI. The author has made the best of his opportunities for presenting in graphic outline the somewhat complicated entanglements of the members of the French royal family and their adventurous careers during this period, but he handles his materials discreetly.

**Heatley (D. P.), STUDIES IN BRITISH HISTORY AND POLITICS**, 6/ net. Smith & Elder

Studies on Bacon, Milton, and Laud; an 'American-Independence Group,' F. W.

Maitland, and two more general subjects. The author's writing is lucid and occasionally suggestive, but somewhat inconclusive.

**Herkless (John) and Hannay (Robert Kerr), THE ARCHBISHOPS OF ST. ANDREWS**, Vol. IV., 7/6 net. Blackwood

This volume deals with David Beaton. The authorities for the biography include the 'Calendar of Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII.'; the 'Rerum Sancti Andree'; and the correspondence of Mary of Guise.

**Macdonell (Lady), REMINISCENCES OF DIPLOMATIC LIFE**, 7/6 net. Black

These reminiscences throw some sidelights on a diplomatic career, and give a picture of life in the Argentine half a century ago. The author was successively in Rome, Berlin, Munich, Rio de Janeiro, Copenhagen, and Lisbon. She writes simply, but has not very much to record, as the book, in unusually large type, does not reach 300 pages.

**Mackenzie (W. M.), THE BATTLE OF BANNOCKBURN, A Study in Mediæval Warfare**, 2/6 net. Glasgow, MacLehose

This book is an elaboration of a paper read to the Glasgow Archaeological Society, and published in their *Transactions* of 1910. The author's account of the battle differs radically from that generally accepted, but he claims that it is based in every particular upon contemporary material, and he supplies references to support his contention, which is backed by the opinion of Prof. Tout, that he has provided the right solution of the tactics of Bannockburn.

**Milner (Lord), THE NATION AND THE EMPIRE, BEING A COLLECTION OF SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES**, with an Introduction, 10/6 net. Constable

The speeches and addresses of Lord Milner contained in this volume cover a period of sixteen years, from his appointment as High Commissioner of South Africa to the present time.

**Pearce (E. H.), SION COLLEGE AND LIBRARY**, 9/ net. Cambridge University Press

Canon Pearce gives a full account of the foundation of Sion College, the vicissitudes through which it has passed, and the work it has achieved, together with a biography of its founder, Thomas White. Of the future of the College he writes optimistically, "because its present is full of usefulness as a centre to which the clergy may resort 'with their faces thitherward' and find peace within its walls." The book contains much of interest apart from the foundation with which it is particularly concerned.

**Tappan (E. M.), IN FEUDAL TIMES, Social Life in the Middle Ages**, 5/ net. Harrap

The author's endeavour has been to reproduce as far as possible the atmosphere of the Middle Ages, and to describe only those customs which were most characteristic of the times, and have left the strongest impression upon the life of to-day. He writes in a bright and attractive style, and his work is eminently readable. There are a number of illustrations, largely reproduced from contemporary sources and old manuscripts.

**Van Loon (Hendrik Willem), THE FALL OF THE DUTCH REPUBLIC**, 12/6 net. Constable

The author describes his book more as a preliminary sketch than as a finished picture of the circumstances and events which led to the fall of the Dutch Republic. He includes some account of its early development on the political and economic side.

## Geography and Travel.

**Grenfell (Wilfred T.) and Others, LABRADOR: THE COUNTRY AND THE PEOPLE**, New Edition, 10/6 net. Macmillan

Dr. Grenfell has given us a new edition of his interesting book on Labrador. He loves the country of which he writes, and seems to have spent much of his life there. He is an optimist with regard to the future of this vast undeveloped land, but some remarks about the greatest plague of Labrador are calculated to frighten tourists. The grasshopper may be a burden in some lands, but he is "a small angel of light" compared to the "incredible mosquito or black fly" of Labrador. In spite of such troubles the country nowadays attracts sportsmen, and those who want to know where to find the best fishing, the greatest number of geese, ducks, deer, bears, or caribou, should read Dr. Grenfell. Those who wish to study the Eskimo are advised to go to Nain, and then further north, while the Nascaupsee or Montagnais Indians should be sought at Northwest river. There are also chapters about geology, botany, and mineralogy.

A quarter of the whole surface of Labrador is estimated to be covered with fresh water, and the lakes are so intersected by rivers that any one can canoe over most of the country with little portage. A chapter by Mr. A. P. Low gives excellent advice about the best kind of canoe for exploration, camp equipment, and provisions. Mr. Grenfell is himself responsible for chapters on the people of the coast, on reindeer, dogs, cod, salmon, and other fish; while Mr. C. W. Townsend has written on the birds, and Mr. Delabarre on the flora. There are many useful appendixes, and little that is of interest to the traveller or sportsman is omitted; but a better map would have been welcome.

**Liberty (Arthur Lasenby), A DAY IN TANGIER**, 7/6 net. Black

Sir Arthur Lasenby Liberty went over to Tangier from Algieras in the month of March, and his little book describes, in the lightest and most good-humoured way, the experiences of his party in a tour which lasted only about four-and-twenty hours. The hundred pages are filled with humorous sketches by Mr. John Hassall, and attractive snapshots by Lady Liberty and others, though in one of them the buildings lean more weirdly than any tower of Pisa. The little book is printed on fine paper and bound in limp leather, in the best "Liberty" style.

## Education.

**Educational Ideals and a Valiant Woman**, by M. F., 3/6 net. Harrap

Though all may not be in thorough accord with the opinions expressed, with considerable fearlessness, by the author of this book, there should be few to deny its value. Among the matters which it discusses are the present condition of literary instruction in schools, the right and the wrong methods used for acquiring foreign languages, and the systems in vogue of imparting scientific and historical knowledge. It is a work that should be read by those who are endeavouring to improve the methods of modern education, and by thinking people generally.

## Philology.

**Table of German Nouns (A)**, arranged by M. L. Perrin and F. E. Hastings, 4d. Harrap

A table of German nouns arranged according to declensions and genders. It does not claim to be exhaustive in the matter of technical terms, idioms, provincialisms, or rare and obsolete forms.

## Fiction.

**Adams (W. H.),** THE DOMINANT RACE, 6/  
Smith & Elder

Mr. Adams was formerly a District Commissioner of the Gold Coast, and the scene of this novel is laid for the most part in that region. The book contains much that is fresh and interesting, and the author, who possesses an intimate knowledge of the natives, has contrived to invest his story with plenty of local colour and no little excitement. The hero is a plucky young man who, though at first rather raw, eventually proves his worth. The best character-sketch Mr. Adams gives us, however, is that of an older and more experienced man whose fortunes hold our interest throughout. He is scarcely so successful with his women, and his concluding chapters are not up to the level of the rest, being loosely written and somewhat overburdened with sentiment.

**Bashford (H. H.),** PITY THE POOR BLIND, 6/  
Constable

This is a somewhat remarkable novel. Mr. Bashford has a message to deliver, and he is an observer with a keen eye for human nature. His style is alternately humorous and biting satirical, though sometimes a little obscure; he has the gift of realistic description, but sometimes abuses it. His characters have individuality, and have been drawn with a sure, if somewhat ruthless touch, though they do not always strike us as representative types. The book concerns the spiritual experiences of a talented, but insincere young curate, and a somewhat hoydenish girl devoted to sport and athletics. The author has handicapped a thoughtful piece of work by his ultra-smartness and unnecessary frankness.

**Begbie (Harold),** RISING DAWN, 6/  
Hodder & Stoughton

Mr. Begbie has chosen for the scene of his novel the last quarter of the fourteenth century. This is a period rich in romance, yet pregnant with promise. The glamour of Crécy and Poitiers and the glory of Edward III. are still alive, though waning; Chaucer and Langland are writing; Wyclif and John Ball are preaching; John of Gaunt is at the height of his power. With such material Mr. Begbie has made an interesting book.

**Frankish (H.),** DR. CUNLIFFE, INVESTIGATOR, 6/  
Heath, Cranton & Ouseley

The quality of imagination is not lacking in these rather blood-curdling detective stories, but the author has not troubled greatly about plausibility, and he generally discloses the plot too early. The investigator himself, who relates the adventures, is somewhat pretentious, and the writing is not improved by the frequent use of clichés. However, Mr. Frankish has plenty of ideas, and may entertain those who do not mind half a dozen or so murders in each tale.

**Hamilton (M.),** MRS. BRETT, 6/  
Stanley Paul

The scene is India, and the atmosphere one of games, picnics, and flirtations. Mr. Brett is a fussy and ill-tempered official. He forgave his wife for a serious fault, but never ceased to punish her by referring to it. At the opening of the story their daughter, who has played with many men, is taken up with the love of a clean-living young soldier. It would not be fair to reveal the sequel; it is sufficient to say that the author is one of the few who know how to write, and is particularly effective in dialogue. We doubt if even the modern Don Juan is so free-spoken as he is made out, but the story shows ample knowledge of human nature.

**Maltby (Arthur),** DETAINED BY THE KING, 6/  
Ham-Smith

The story is laid in the time of Monmouth's rebellion. It is brisk, but lacks distinction.

**Moore (Frederick Ferdinand),** THE DEVIL'S ADMIRAL, 6/  
Grant Richards

Reading this story is like lifting an empty bucket that one had thought to be full. The plot concerns the adventures of a war correspondent, in the Russo-Japanese War, on board a cargo-boat sailing from Manila to Hong-Kong; but so much of the book is taken up with warnings and preparations that, when the night of horror eventually arrives, we feel as if we could have borne worse things without a tremor.

**Mordaunt (Eleanor),** LU OF THE RANGES, 6/  
Heinemann

A vivid story of Australian life in town and country. Lu is a figure of compelling interest, who reminds us of Mr. Hardy's Tess. She is left as a small girl in a lonely hut on the Ranges, to look after her young brother as well as a baby boy, and she shows throughout a fine capability and zeal for work. We see her as a model slavey; then in the maternity hospital; and then, after a brilliant period as a dancer, returning to pastoral work. The author has given us one of the books which count, and expressed all the bitterness of feminine revolt against sensual man. She is not so successful with her *flâneur*, who loves and leaves, and keeps on quoting poetry, as she is with Lu, and we hope that she has overdone the savagery of some of her uncivilized men. Her slighter sketches of women are notable, and her writing is always effective.

**Morris (Mary Husband),** THE BASTARD, 6/  
Heath, Cranton & Ouseley

A tale of adventure and smuggling in the days of George III. Cornwall is the scene for the most part, and the author has pictured with some skill the awe inspired by Bonaparte's threatened invasion. The hero is a young man who begins his career as a smuggler, but afterwards enters the Navy and becomes an admiral. A better title could have been found without much difficulty.

**Oppenheim (E. Phillips),** MR. LAXWORTHY'S ADVENTURES, 3/6  
Cassell

Mr. Laxworthy is an amiable old gentleman of eccentric habits with a thirst for adventure which the author has attempted to assuage. The stories deal mainly with the detection of crime, but they are not so logical as some "detective" novels, though they are brisk.

**Pasture (Mrs. Henry de la),** MICHAEL FERRYS, 6/  
Smith & Elder

Lady Clifford writes pleasantly about pleasant people, and her latest story, though perhaps somewhat sadder in tone than some of its predecessors, will be welcomed by all who appreciate a skilfully handled theme. Michael Ferrys is a young and light-hearted millionaire who, in order to please his fiancée, tries to accept the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. The author states the case for the Anglican, the Agnostic, and the Roman Catholic with great fairness; indeed, the book as a whole has a strong religious flavour. It would be impossible to describe the plot in a few words; it must suffice to say that we are kept in suspense until the end, and that the characterization throughout is excellent.

**Rhodes (Kathlyn),** THE STRAIGHT RACE, 6/  
Holden & Hardingham

A beautiful young girl is thrown friendless on the world to earn her own living. From a shop she gravitates to the stage,

and her temptations and trials there go to the making of this story. A strong and masterful man, with exceedingly bad manners, and morals to match, livens up matters for a brief span, but he is foully murdered about the middle of the book, and the rest of the story lingers unnecessarily, and dies away in conventional flatness.

**Schmalz (F. M.),** MONK OR SOLDIER, 6/  
Melrose

This story begins well. In Paris an earnest young count falls in love with the daughter of his father's friend, with whom he is staying. The necessary "roughness" in the course of their love is supplied by the young man's belief that his father's dying wish compels him to become a monk (this belief being strengthened by his enemies), and the girl's betrothal to a rich manufacturer. The story fails in its promise of interest, because parts of it move too slowly; and, though it is well written and the situations are clearly described, the characters do not convince us that they live.

**Taunton (Raymond),** THE PRESENCE OF THE KINDLY PATRIARCH, 2/ net.  
Fifield

These little sketches are written with a certain amount of insight and humour, but the thread of interest is scarcely sustained to a sufficient extent to make them appeal to the average reader.

**Villiers-Stuart (Gerald),** THE LOST DESTINY, 6/  
Stanley Paul

The degradation pictured here is due to gambling and drug-taking, and it is all the worse because the failure sees another man taking the chances he missed. Yet Destiny provides something like the daemon of Socrates with warnings alike for the villain and the heroine. There are possibilities in the theme, but it is spoiled by highfalutin and superficial moralizing; and the characters do and say things which are some way off life. In his showy detail the author occasionally reminds us of Ouida.

**Wakeford (Mrs. T. M.),** A SOUTH AFRICAN HEIRESS, 6/  
Long

A rather uninteresting Colonial love-story. The heroine contracts a foolish marriage, and discovers afterwards that she loves another man. Few people will require to be told the conclusion. The writing is poor.

**Watt (Lauchlan Maclean),** THE HOUSE OF SANDS, 6/  
Martin Secker

A tale of adventure in Charles II.'s reign, but the author lacks dramatic power, so that, though the plot is fair and there is enough in the way of horrors and hair-breadth escapes, yet not one scene has power to stir us, for they all appear to be leading up to something that never comes. The Laird of Sands is a cruel pirate who falls in love with and marries his pretty neighbour. A young courtier travelling with the king also loves her, and is persecuted by the Laird. In the end the lady's eyes are opened, and, her husband meeting with a violent death, she quickly bestows her love on his victim.

**White (Fred M.),** HARD PRESSED, 6/  
Ward & Lock

A story of horse-racing, in which the usual villain (supposed to be fabulously rich) makes great play for a time, but is unmasked at the end. He secures a hold over a baronet and his only daughter; but she, of course, has other views concerning a lover; and the end sees them both happy with a horse first past the post. The story has the elements of popularity; it is fluent, but shows no striking ingenuity in its working out.



## Pamphlets.

**Norwood (Gilbert), EURIPIDES AND MR. BERNARD SHAW,** 1/ St. Catherine Press. From Euripides to Mr. Bernard Shaw may seem a far cry, but it is Mr. Norwood's object to bridge the gulf of centuries that lies between them, and to point out certain characteristics which he considers common to both. Thus he maintains at the outset that each has been the voice of an age of reaction, an age which stood in marked and recognized contrast to the era immediately preceding it. Both, he says, are imbued with a spirit of challenge to all accepted beliefs; both handle the subject of revenge in a like manner; both display a style which is distinguished by directness, wit, and athletic brilliance. These are only a few of the apparent similarities on which the author insists in this entertaining pamphlet.

**Penal Reform League, QUARTERLY RECORD,** APRIL, 6d.; **MANUAL TRAINING,** by T. C. Horsfall, 2d.

The League, 1, Harrington Square, N.W. The present issue contains, besides the usual notes, an Open Letter to Medical Officers of His Majesty's Prisons on 'Forcible Feeding.' Dr. H. Corner and Dr. M. D. Eder contribute articles on the New Mental Deficiency Bill; and a Speech on Prison Reform in Ontario, delivered by the Hon. W. J. Hanna before the Canadian Club, Toronto, in January, is also included.

Mr. Horsfall's pamphlet is a reprint, slightly altered, of an article which appeared in the issue of *Manual Training* for June of last year.

## TO MY WIFE

UPON HER RECOVERY FROM SICKNESS.

WE have been wounded oft so sore  
By Godly folk who set no store  
On any God except their own,  
Grim worshippers, with hearts like stone,  
That seldom do we say the name  
Of God at all. Yet when the flame  
Of health waned low upon thy cheek,  
Lately agone, I strove to speak  
A prayer unto some Deity  
For the recovery of thee,  
Although methought "What will be must,"  
And tended thee with heart like dust,  
In a great agony. But when  
I saw the light return again  
In eyes and cheek, there broke from me  
Thanks to Almighty God for thee.

FREDERICK NIVEN.

## JOHN KEATS AND MR. ABBEY.

ABOUT the year 1907 (I have no note of the exact year or month) there came up for sale at Sotheby's a document throwing light on the relations of Keats with his guardian Mr. Abbey, the tea merchant, of which I have tried in vain to recover the trace. Perhaps some of your readers can kindly help me.

The document, to the best of my recollection, was in the form of a letter, addressed by Mr. Abbey either to the publisher John Taylor, or to his adviser and Keats's special friend, Richard Woodhouse, and formed part of one of those batches of Taylor-Woodhouse papers of which not a few have at different times found their way into the market, through various heirs and representatives of Mr. Taylor. The particular points of the document in question were a personal account of the poet's mother differing essentially from any hitherto printed, and a lively verbal report from

recollection of the conversation actually held between Keats and Mr. Abbey, when Keats threw off his guardian's authority, and decided to be a poet and not a surgeon.

Pressure of other work prevented me from following the fate of this document at the sale or afterwards. Being now engaged on a new, and what I hope to make a complete critical biography of the poet, I should be particularly obliged to any reader who could give me information as to its whereabouts.

SIDNEY COLVIN.

## EARLY PRINTED BOOKS AT CARDIFF.

AN important exhibition of early printed books, the first of the kind ever held in Wales, was opened recently at the Public Library, Cardiff. It has been undertaken as part of the scheme of the Bibliographical Society for cataloguing all the incunabula in the United Kingdom. The collection consists of 182 exhibits, of which as many as 150 belong to the Cardiff Library, the rest being lent by a few private owners: 9 by the Marquis of Bute, from the library at the Garrison, Millport, Buteshire; 6 by the Earl of Plymouth, from Hewell Grange Library; and 13 by Mr. T. E. Watson, of St. Mary's Lodge, Newport. All except 4 were printed before 1520, about 120 before 1500, and 19 before 1480. There are 35 specimens of German printing, representing 27 presses and 15 towns; while the Italian examples number 93, representing 54 identified presses and 11 towns, Venice alone accounting for 61 books from as many as 36 different presses. France contributes 23 specimens, the Swiss presses of Basle and Geneva 9, the Low Countries 5, England 4, and Spain 1, namely, the second volume of Plutarch's 'Lives,' printed by 'the four Germans' at Seville in 1491.

The two earliest books shown are 'Expositio Canonis Missæ,' printed by Gunther Zainer at Augsburg in 1469, and the 'Summa Collationum' of Johannes Gallensis, printed by Ulrich Zel at Cologne in 1470, probably the first book by a Welshman ever printed. Five other editions of the latter are exhibited, and there is also shown another work partly written by the same author, but completed by Thomas de Hibernia: 'Manipulus Florum,' printed at Venice in 1494. Other items of Celtic interest are 'Les Prophecies de Merlin' (1505) and two editions (1508 and 1517) of Geoffrey of Monmouth's History (one with an illustration of a printing press), all three printed in Paris.

Mayence, the birthplace of printing, is represented by two specimens: one, dated 1478, from the press of Peter Schoeffer (Johan Fust's partner); the other, a fine copy of the first printed book of travels, the 'Itinerarium' of Breydenbach (1486). Noteworthy also are two works of Augustine's, printed at Lauingen and Esslingen respectively (1472 and 1475); Voragine's 'Legenda Aurea' (Ulm, 1478), the 'Cologne Chronicle' (1499), the 'Nuremberg Chronicle' (1493), a very fine perfect copy of 'Poliphili Hypnerotomachia,' an Aristophanes from the Aldine press, and a finely illuminated copy on vellum of the Book of Hours according to the Sarum Use, printed in 1497 at Paris for Thielman Kerver, bookseller, being the first to bear his mark.

A small collection of illuminated manuscripts is also shown, so as to illustrate the development of the printed from the manuscript book. Among these is a fine copy of the Arras Breviary, written about 1230, and lent by the Cheltenham Ladies' College, to which it was presented by Ruskin. The exhibition is to remain open till the end of September.

## A LETTER BY GOLDSMITH.

May 20, 1913.

By the kindness of Lord Blyth an interesting autograph letter of Oliver Goldsmith has been added to the treasures of the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. It is now exhibited there beside the fragment of window-glass on which the poet scratched his name when a resident student in the College.

The letter has already been given in facsimile in Forster's 'Life of Goldsmith,' edition of 1871, vol. ii, pp. 46-8. It was found among Colman's papers at the Haymarket. The play alluded to is 'The Good-Natured Man,' which Garrick had rejected, and which Colman produced. This information I copy from a note of Mr. Edmund Gosse to Lord Blyth, who adds that the hand-drawn facsimile in Forster's 'Life' is considerably reduced to suit the size of the page, and therefore in many respects an imperfect representation of the original.

The Board of Trinity College have received this interesting gift very gratefully.

J. P. MAHAFFY.

## NEXT WEEK'S BOOKS.

MAY Theology.

27 Divine Transcendence, and its Reflection in Religious Authority, New Edition, 6d. Macmillan

Poetry.

27 England's Garland, by George Bartram, 2/6 net. Macmillan

History and Biography.

26 A Short History of English Liberalism, by W. Lyon Bleasdale, 10/6 net. Fisher Unwin

26 Maximilian the Dreamer, by Christopher Hare, 12/ net. Stanley Paul

27 Robert Fulton, Engineer and Artist: his Life and Work, by H. W. Dickinson, illustrated, 10/6 net. Lane

29 Men around the Kaiser, by Frederick W. Wile, 6/ net. Heinemann

29 Two Admirals, by Admiral John Moresby, New Edition, Methuen's Shilling Library.

Fiction.

26 Hunt the Slipper, by Oliver Madox Hueffer, 6/ Stanley Paul

26 Columbine at the Fair, by Kate Horn, 6/ Stanley Paul

26 The Long Hand, by Sir William Magnay, New Edition, 6d. Stanley Paul

27 A Summer Quadrille, by Mrs. Hugh and Hugh Fraser, 6/ Hutchinson

29 The Secret of Sarm, by the Hon. H. B. Money-Coutts and W. R. Macdonald, 6/ Smith & Elder

29 That which was Written, by Mrs. Cormack Smith, 6/ Methuen

29 Stempenny, by Shalom Aleichem, translated from the Yiddish by Hannah Berman, 6/ Methuen

29 James Hurd, by R. O. Prowse, 6/ Heinemann

30 A Prisoner in Fairyland (the Book that "Uncle Paul" Wrote), by Algernon Blackwood, 6/ Macmillan

30 The Inside of the Cup, by Winston Churchill, illustrated, 6/ Macmillan

General.

26 Prestige, a Psychological Study of Social Estimates, by Lewis Leopold, 10/6 net. Fisher Unwin

29 The Caravans, by the author of 'Elizabeth and her German Garden,' New Edition, "Waterloo Library," 3/6 net. Smith & Elder

Science.

27 The Bodley Head Natural History, by E. D. Cuming, illustrated by J. A. Shepherd, Vol. I, 2/ net. Lane

Fine Arts.

26 A B C of collecting Old Continental Pottery, 5/ net. Stanley Paul

Music.

27 Chamber Music, by Thomas F. Dunhill, "The Musician's Library," 10/6 net. Macmillan and Stainer & Bell

Drama.

27 The Play of To-day: Studies in Play Structure for the Student and the Theatre-goer, by Elizabeth R. Hunt, 5/ net. Lane





## SCIENCE

## THE LIFE AND WORK OF FABRE.

THE two publications we notice to-day are both connected with the name of M. J. H. Fabre, whose masterly writings on his special subject we have noticed from time to time. 'Les Merveilles de l'Instinct chez les Insectes' consists of extracts from his 'Souvenirs Entomologiques,' and will doubtless soon appear in an English translation, like several other volumes from his pen. It shows once more the wonderful results of an original and patient investigator.

M. Fabre, who gained the high encomium of Darwin as "that inimitable observer," and was described by Victor Hugo as "l'Homère des Insectes," is a classic among naturalists, as one who has withdrawn the veil which shrouded the manners and lives of many insects. Now, at length and in his lifetime—he has happily lived far beyond the Psalmist's limit—he has found a biographer. In the struggle for notoriety, in which the fittest do not always come to their own among their contemporaries, he has been both admired and neglected: he has been regarded as beyond compare in his particular work, but the world has passed on with the consideration that for so sincere a student the work must have been its own reward, and that his private needs and responsibilities might be philosophically ignored. Dr. Legros, "un Disciple," has told us much in a 'Vie' which is perhaps more of an appreciation than a biographical dissection, and this is well; we cannot fancy the literary scalpel applied to so modest and serene a spirit as that of his master. When we reflect on the present financial rewards for economic entomologists, M. Fabre remains to illustrate the old attitude of the savant whose labours have no fixed pecuniary assessment, but who is rewarded by the admiration of the specialist, the interest and wonderment of the amateur, and the neglect of the world.

Having read and enjoyed this excellent appreciation by Dr. Legros, we still think M. Fabre will be best known by his published writings, for in them we discern the man of culture, the tireless observer, and the inspired student. He will go down to posterity as one of the great naturalists whom France shares with the world; he has emphasized the value of bionomics in zoology, has set a high standard in the best method of observation, and eschewing theory has reached conclusions which any patient student can verify for himself. His writings have been composed in the fields, and bear the imprint of nature.

*Les Merveilles de l'Instinct chez les Insectes: Morceaux choisis extraits des 'Souvenirs Entomologiques,' et Histoires inédites du 'Ver tuisant' et de la 'Chenille du chou.'* Par J. H. Fabre. (Paris, Delagrave.)

*La Vie de J. H. Fabre, Naturaliste.* Par un Disciple (Dr. G. V. Legros). (Same publisher.)

*Vegetation of the Peak District.* By C. E. Moss. (Cambridge University Press.)

THIS work is not a mere flora dealing with plants as individual species, and recording their habitat, station, abundance, or other details. On the contrary, "vegetation" as used in the title comprises the grouping of the species into ensembles termed vegetation units or plant communities. In stretches of uncultivated land plants tend to arrangement in definite groups; in the Peak district, for instance, the gentle slopes of the edges of the moors are almost monopolized by heather (*Calluna vulgaris*), the higher peat moors by cotton grass (*Eriophorum vaginatum*), and the highest and most exposed ridges by bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*). Such associations are constant in their composition and their general conditions. Studying the flora from this point of view, the author is enabled to construct vegetation maps which show the distribution of these and other associations.

It will be seen that the difference between an ecological work such as this and an ordinary scientific flora is considerable. The flora is often of more interest to the student of botany than use to the economic cultivator, but the present work is the first guide one would turn to before undertaking any radical measures for developing the district by selective planting. The maps show the various habitats and the natural flora or plant community of each. With these and the text it is possible to obtain accurate knowledge of the geological formation, the kind of soil, and the character of the vegetation.

Since the Peak district embraces a considerable amount of waste or uncultivated land, it is interesting to note the conclusions reached by Mr. Moss respecting opportunities that exist for making the district more productive, by afforestation and other means. He states that much of the waste land is utterly unfitted for immediate afforestation, especially the peaty moorland where the cotton grasses, bilberry, crowberry, &c., thrive. The peat would have to be removed first, and this operation would be far too costly unless some means were found of putting it to profitable use. But most of the calcareous grassland, and much of the siliceous area dominated by the mat-grass (*Nardus stricta*), might be put down to timber after very little preparation, and there seems to be no reason why the plantations should not yield a profitable return. A word of caution is given in respect to the planting of exposed places, and the author claims that the numerous derelict plantations to be seen on the Pennines prove conclusively that proper care has frequently been lacking. In many cases the plantations have consisted of a few trees only so that the winds could blow through from any direction, yet foresters should know that the success of large plantations in mountainous districts is due in a measure to the fact that the interior of the wood is sheltered by the trees situated at the outermost parts.

In a few concluding words the author states that heather and bilberry could be encouraged to grow in many places now covered by cotton grass, and that the change would be all the better for grouse. He further says that efforts should be made to find a use for the peat, as is the case in Sweden; then, by its gradual removal, the surface laid bare could be reclaimed or afforested.

## NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.]

**Bastin (S. Leonard), FLOWERLESS PLANTS, HOW AND WHERE THEY GROW,** 6/ net. Cassell

So far as we are aware there is no popular handbook to the study of flowerless plants, and the present volume should prove an admirable introduction to the technical textbooks for any one who desires to pursue this branch of nature-study. The author presents his subject in an entertaining manner, and the excellent plates add considerably to the attractiveness of the text.

**French (Margaret), BABIES, A BOOK FOR MATERNITY NURSES,** 1/ net. Macmillan

The author is a Sister at the General Lying-in Hospital, York Road, Lambeth, and her little book has been written at the request of the nurses there. She deals fully with the proper treatment of babies and their ailments, and includes a classification of patent foods based upon the analyses of Leeds.

**Hardy (M. E.), AN INTRODUCTION TO PLANT GEOGRAPHY, "Oxford Geographies,"** 2/6 Oxford, Clarendon Press

A study of vegetation as it affects the study and teaching of geography, an important relationship which, the author says, is gradually being recognized. Thus, from descriptions of the different kinds of vegetation, it is natural on the one hand to pass to the climatic conditions associated with them, and, on the other, to the way in which they have influenced human lives and occupations. The book is well illustrated.

**Hatton (J. L. S.), THE PRINCIPLES OF PROJECTIVE GEOMETRY APPLIED TO THE STRAIGHT LINE AND CONIC,** 10/6 net. Cambridge University Press

Written with a view to encouraging the student not to neglect the methods of pure geometry. While the author has primarily considered the subject from the projective point of view, he has taken considerable trouble to deduce the more important metrical properties of Conics from the projective theorems to which they are related, and his work should prove useful to those Honours men in Mathematics who have already mastered the portions of Euclid usually read.

**Pratt (A.), WILD FLOWERS OF THE YEAR,** 3/6 R.T.S.

New edition. The style of the book is now somewhat old-fashioned, though it gossips pleasantly about selected flowers month by month, and occasionally goes beyond the British flora. We can support the contention that nightingales do not imply abundance of cowslips, but we should not describe hemp agrimony as "of a pale flesh colour," unless we allowed ourselves the licence of a Post-Impressionist. The descriptions in the text are nothing like so clear as the illustrations, which give views both of plants and their details, and are annotated in a scientific appendix by Prof. Henslow.

## Science Progress in the Twentieth Century, APRIL, 5/ net. John Murray

A noteworthy item in the present issue is Mr. C. T. R. Wilson's paper on 'Radio-activity Visualized,' the reprint of a lecture delivered at the Royal Institution in February. In the number also appears a review of Prof. Soddy's book 'The Interpretation of Radium.' Mr. Spencer Pickering continues his series of articles on "Horticultural Research," the present one dealing with 'The Action of Grass on Trees.' 'The Logic of Darwinism,' by Mr. Archer Wilde, and 'The Projected Revival of the Flax Industry in England,' by Dr. J. Vargus Eyre, are other interesting contributions.

## Tweddell (Francis), ABOUT BABY, British Edition, revised and edited by W. Barkley, 1/ net. Mills & Boon

This book has already achieved a considerable popularity in America. The present edition contains a few alterations due to the different conditions of life in this country. In view of the terrible infant mortality that prevails with us there is ample room for such a book as this, which should be in the hands of all young mothers and nurses of children.

## White (Charles Powell), PATHOLOGY OF GROWTH: TUMOURS, 10/6 net. Constable

Perhaps the highest praise that can be given to a book on the Pathology of Growth and Tumours is that it is inspired and directed by the work of John Hunter. Such praise can be given to Dr. C. P. White, for the work is truly Hunterian both in its character and arrangement. Development, growth, and the performance of function are first dealt with, because they are the primary properties of physiological units. The processes of regeneration are then considered, and the author afterwards treats at length of the different forms of tumours—innocent as well as malignant—which grow in animal bodies. Their structure, origin, life-history, and causation are reviewed in the light of modern knowledge. Finally, there is an Appendix containing a glossary of the scientific terms used in the book with their classical derivations, where—and this is rare in medical works—the Greek words are properly accented. The illustrations are numerous. They are made from the untouched negatives of photomicrographs, and are thus valuable as the actual record of individual specimens, but in some cases they are unsatisfactory as illustrations, since a considerable amount of knowledge is required to interpret them. It is noteworthy that in writing about cancer, the most important of tumours, Dr. White rejects the parasitic theory of causation, and contents himself with the statement that it is the result of an unstable condition of physiological equilibrium. There is a good Index.

### MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon. Geographical, 3.—Annual Meeting.
- Surveyors' Institution, 8.—Annual Meeting.
- Tues. Institute of British Architects, 8.—'Modern Architecture,' Mr. T. Hastings.
- Royal Institution, 3.—'Recent Advances in the Production and Utilization of Wheat in England,' Lecture II, Prof. T. B. Wood.
- Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—Discussion on 'Sub-Crag Flint,' opened by Sir E. Ray Lankester.
- Wed. Society of Literature, 3.—Annual Meeting.
- Geological, 8.—'On the Age of the Suffolk Valleys, with Notes on the Buried Channels of Drift,' Mr. F. G. H. Boswell.
- The Internal Structure of Upper Silurian Rugose Corals, from the Grindrod Collection, Mr. D. E. Innes.
- Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'Recent Chemical Advances: II. Chemistry in Space,' Prof. W. J. Pope.
- Royal, 4.30.—'Actinidia tuberosa: a Study on the Action of Surface Tension in determining the Distribution of Salts in Living Matter,' Prof. A. B. Macallum, and other Papers.
- Society of Arts, 4.30.—'Irrigation Works in India,' Sir John Benton. (Indian Section.)
- Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
- Fri. English Association, 8.—'The Future of English Poetry,' Mr. Edmund Gosse.
- Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.30.—'Practical Application of Telephone Transmission Calculations,' Mr. A. J. Aldridge.
- Royal Institution, 9.—'Parody,' Mr. Owen Soman.
- Sat. Royal Institution, 2.—'Radio-activity: II. The Origin of the Beta and Gamma Rays and the Connection between Them,' Prof. E. Rutherford.

## FINE ARTS

### NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

#### Cox (J. Charles), COUNTY CHURCHES: CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND, 2/6 net. Allen

Dr. Cox is an indefatigable student of English churches, with a long course of experience in examining their details. The present volume is another example of his careful and thorough workmanship, and provides a noteworthy addition to our knowledge of the subject. There are numerous illustrations from photographs.

#### Fonseka (Lionel de), ON THE TRUTH OF DECORATIVE ART, New Popular Issue, 2/6 net. Fiffeld

A new edition, issued at a popular price, of a book on Sinhalese art, intended as a protest against the modern tendency of the people of Ceylon, under Western influences, to abandon their traditions in art and in life.

#### Scott-Moncrieff (Philip David), PAGANISM AND CHRISTIANITY IN EGYPT, 6/ net. Cambridge University Press

At the time of Mr. Scott-Moncrieff's death, at the early age of 29, the present work was all but completed, though the final corrections had not been made. This task was undertaken by Mr. L. W. King and Mr. H. R. Hall, who have also supplied a summary of the author's other work during his service in the Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities at the British Museum. Apart from its value as a handbook, this volume possesses a special interest, owing to the novel way in which the subject is treated.

#### Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge: CATALOGUE OF THE IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF ANGLO-SAXON AND ENGLISH COINS, THE PROPERTY OF F. A. WALTERS, to be sold May 26th-30th, Illustrated Copy, 2/6

This collection is mainly confined to coins issued during a period of 200 years after the accession of Edward III. Within these limits it offers some remarkably fine specimens worthy of Mr. Walters's skill and zeal in numismatics.

#### Weaver (Lawrence), THE 'COUNTRY LIFE' BOOK OF COTTAGES, costing from 150/- to 600/-, 5/ net. 'Country Life' Office

An addition to the already large amount of literature on the subject of country cottages. There should, however, be ample room for it, since it is, in effect, a review of what has been done to produce types of true cottages at a moderate price. There are a number of illustrations and plans.

### PICTURE SALE.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on the 8th and 9th inst. the following works:—

Drawings: J. Downman, Mrs. Abbott in white muslin dress and white head-dress, 157/-; H. G. E. Degas, A Female Figure, seated (pastel), 178/-; Landscape with a Sandpit (pastel), 105/-; J. M. Whistler, A Woman holding a Child, 225/-.

Pictures: Early German School, Portrait of a Gentleman, in white doublet, holding his gloves in his right hand, 325/-; J. van Goyen, View of Dordrecht, a sailing-boat and a rowing-boat in front; on the further bank of the river the cathedral and town, 420/-; A. Cuyp, An Extensive Landscape, with three peasants conversing on a road, 483/-; G. H. Harlow, Mrs. Bridges and her Three Children, 210/-; Lawrence, George Dance, R.A., in brown dress, with white vest and stock, 204/-; S. van Ruysdael, A River Scene, in the foreground two peasants driving cattle; on the left, two peasants, seated, angling under an old tree, 882/-; E. Manet, Head of a Lady, in hat with blue veil, 220/-.

## SCULPTURE AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE contents of the two rooms at Burlington House devoted to sculpture, while largely free from the absurdities to be found amongst the paintings, do not give much support to the demand—periodically made—for a fuller representation of the art in these exhibitions. It is strange, in the centre of an empire in which gigantic building operations are constantly going on, to find sculpture almost unrepresented by work of any architectural utility, and almost the whole space given up to dalliance with the amateurish ideal of the "exhibition-piece," or to the display of rows of busts, extraordinarily alike, whether done by representative artists within the Royal Academy, such as Mr. Pomeroy (1870) or Mr. Pegram (1875), by an immediate follower like Mr. Harold Parker (1880), or a sculptor reputed to belong to a more modern school like Mr. Tweed (1883). These and many others are respectable practitioners of the bust in the sense that they produce literal likenesses with a certain tact in dealing with surfaces, so that bronze and marble—essentially different in texture and quality from flesh—have an aspect not too grotesquely unlike life.

A look of anxious labour always accompanies this compromise—the attempt to unite in as high degree as is possible literal truth of form and literal truth of aspect, either of which, of course, if really attained, is incompatible with the other. Mr. Havard Thomas's marble, *Mrs. A. B. Horne* (1851), is probably by severe measurement very close indeed to the actual form of the sitter, but for that very reason, being made of marble, does not look like her; it is perhaps the one honest attempt here to follow literal sculpture by measurement to its logical conclusion. On the other hand, we know in many works of Rodin how vividly the appearance of the light falling on a head may be conveyed by the same light falling on a piece of bronze of outrageously different form. The classic ideal is that of expressing a few of the main structural elements of life as perfectly as possible in a form adapted to the sculptor's material, without pretence of reproducing the model closely, either to the eye or the touch. Looking back dispassionately on the beginnings of picturesque modelling in the last century, we can understand the resistance to Carpeaux's innovations as having some soundness, though doubtless the eighteenth-century tradition had then grown so formal as to need the change. Mr. Hamo Thornycroft's two groups, *Agriculture* (1791) and *Famine Relief* (1795), for the Earl Curzon Memorial at Calcutta, look like a cautious following of Carpeaux; and though Mr. Tweed's *Capt. James Cook* (1793) makes, by its mere simplicity of subject, a better mass, it may be ranked in the same category of picturesque modelling rather than sculptural design. In each instance the form is lightened by broken surfaces instead of bold interpenetration. Both these artists, however, have vitality in comparison with Mr. Reynolds-Stephens, whose methodical piecing together of patiently wrought still-life, negatively inoffensive by its vaguely Italianate grace in the *Memorial to the late Canon Brooke* (1815), becomes incongruous and undignified patchwork in the *Memorial to the late Sir William Q. Orchardson* (1871), which is inappropriately destined for the severe stylistic setting of St. Paul's Cathedral. Doubtless we might pursue such comparisons further, to the absolute negation of monumental quality in Mr. Drury's *Unity* (1814) for the Edward VII. Memorial at Aberdeen, or Mr. Albert Toft's *Peace*



(1838) for a similar memorial at Birmingham. Even the essay in eighteenth-century allegory, *Painting* (1799), is somewhat of a disappointment as coming from Mr. Henry Poole, who with Mr. Hodge is among the few exhibiting here who have done capable work in architectural stone carving.

Mr. Albert Hodge's group, *A Mighty Hunter* (1821), is not a complete success either. It has his customary superficial brilliance and somewhat insistent *joie de vivre*, but his delight in clear, strong chiselling is leading him to over-decoration, and, still worse, to an occasional carelessness of structure, so that in the child's face we have violently modelled features set, not on the skull, but on a flat plane—a mask instead of a head. Mr. C. L. J. Doman's panel, *Love and Vanity* (1887), appears to have been influenced by the work of Mr. Hodge, and is still more lavish in the decoration, recalling the cloying attractiveness of the decorations placed over the entrance to the Burlington Arcade by some degenerate successor of Jean Goujon. Mr. Frank Bowcher's plaque, *Dr. Victor Tourneur* (1895), shows a similar influence in a more satisfactory form since it evinces a taste for clear line and large spaces of light. Mr. Hampton's bust of *General Booth* (1811) and Mr. A. Fisher's *The Spielmann* (1894) both show some craftsmanship rather overloaded with literal realism; while among the nude studies one—*Psyche* (1817), by Mr. Turner—has more idea of plastic unity than the others.

#### WATER-COLOURS AND PAINTINGS BY MR. WALTER W. RUSSELL.

THE best works in this show at the Goupil Gallery are a series of paintings of subjects on the Medway in the neighbourhood of Chatham, which satisfy to an unusual degree the demands at once of the easel picture for close allusion to nature and variety of interest, and of the decorative painting for simplicity and intelligibility of mass. In the brisk and promptly eloquent *Breezy Morning on the Medway* (30) mass and weight are secured without loss of clarity of draughtsmanship. In *The River Bend, Rochester* (50), an extraordinarily diversified panorama is controlled with an authority quite free from swagger or pretension; while the rather simpler subject of *The Medway, Breezy Day* (51), is rendered with almost greater vividness. For actual accomplishment these pictures are not surpassed by any landscape painting which is being done to-day. They have not quite the look of spontaneous improvisation of the works of Mr. Wilson Steer, on which a few years back Mr. Russell seemed to be forming his style, but they are free from the unsteadiness and structural vagueness which sometimes made admiration of the pictures of the older artist a matter of critical temperament; and they are more genial than the landscapes of Mr. Nicholson or Mr. Orpen, with which from another side they naturally challenge comparison. As a landscape painter Mr. Russell at his best is master of an admirable prose style—spirited, intelligent, and technically sound. It will not readily be discredited by the vagaries of modern fashion. Two other paintings—No. 59, *The Harbour, Looe*, and No. 53, *Wharves and Shipping, Rochester*—may be mentioned for their executive ability, though each of them as a design is inclined to split in two.

The one or two figure pictures included are somewhat disappointing, for they abandon in pursuit of mere prettiness the study of character which is Mr. Russell's

true vein. The water-colours are on the whole good, Nos. 6, 17, and 29 being worthy of special commendation.

#### WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY.

THIS exhibition of "Irish Art" consists of a creditable attempt to give some idea of the retrospective part of the subject. The *Gold Bell of St. Senan*, apparently about contemporaneous with the famous 'Book of Kells' manuscript, is the principal exhibit; but the large collection of paintings by Irish artists does not show any distinctively native characteristics. Art students may learn a salutary, if melancholy lesson from the condition in which Mr. Orpen's *Mere Fracture* (3 in the Upper Gallery) appears to-day as a consequence of repainting. We shrewdly suspect, moreover, that Mr. Orpen was guilty in this early work of painting on the top of an old picture. We have only to compare it with Mulready's large canvas *The Carpenter's Shop* (72) to realize the enormous technical distinction of the earlier artist. The figure painting here is poor enough, but there are passages of still life worthy of Chardin, and the picture, whatever its faults of conception, is in perfect condition—a beautifully modulated skin of paint. Mr. Orpen is more worthily represented in the astonishing exploitation of decadent Italian tradition, *Hamlet*. It is one of the most brilliant examples of student cleverness extant.

Other notable works are the two portraits of Nathaniel Hone, R.A. (27 in the Small Gallery, and 59 upstairs), the landscapes of James O'Connor (Small Gallery 21) and G. Barret (54 upstairs); and among living artists the admirable *West Bay, Dorset*, of Mr. E. L. Laurensen (44, Small Gallery), and the characteristic piece of impressionism by Mr. Mervyn Lawrence, *Afternoon—a Dublin Interior* (35, Upper Gallery). The group of works by H. B. Brabazon fails singularly to give an adequate idea of his talent.

#### OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

At the Leicester Galleries M. J. F. Auburtin shows a series of gouache drawings on toned paper which have the negative qualities of decoration, careful distribution of a few tones and angles, and the discretion to refrain from intrusive realism. It cannot be said that the artist gets much more than this, though the obvious characteristics of the places he has visited (Brittany, Belle-en-mer, &c.) are fairly well retained.

His colour and form alike are soothing, however, in comparison with Sir Hubert von Herkomer's impressions of English rural scenery in the next room. The restless triviality of these sketches makes them fatiguing, yet they are like England, and people who regard landscapes purely as reminders of actual scenes, and have no thought for the intrinsic beauty of the works themselves, will find them satisfactory. No. 58, *Watching for Barges*, is, on the whole, the best from an artistic point of view.

At Messrs. Dowdeswell's Gallery the drawings by Alastair strike us as simply careful and, on the whole, clever copies of the style of Aubrey Beardsley. Nos. 12, 21, and 44 are the most accomplished.

At Mr. McLean's Gallery Mr. Montague Smyth shows a number of loose sketches which are vague in intention. He displays occasionally, as in Nos. 36 and 56, a certain virtuosity in the use of whipped paint, which may be described by the evocation—somewhat unduly flattering to Mr. Smyth—of the name of Cazin.

## MUSIC

### NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review).

**Crisenoy (Carl de), LE SENS INTIME DE LA TETRALOGIE DE RICHARD WAGNER, LA CHUTE—LA RÉDEMPTION, 3fr. 50.**

Paris, Perrin

M. Crisenoy points out that Wagner was an optimist, then a pessimist, and finally ended in a "christianisme sincère mais vague"; one therefore conceives that he passed successively through these three phases. Yet his 'Jesus of Nazareth, a poetic draft,' was written in 1848-9, long before the pessimistic stage. Many simply enjoy the 'Ring' without troubling about its meaning, just as children enjoy 'The Pilgrim's Progress'; but M. Crisenoy feels, and justly, that that is not sufficient. He explains the 'Ring,' so far as possible, by quotations from the words of the poem. His remarks are thoughtful, but scarcely offer anything novel.

**Cutter (Benjamin), FIRST STEPS IN VIOLIN PLAYING, 2 parts, 2/6 net each.**

Lengnick

The author is well known in America, both as an excellent violinist and successful teacher. It will, therefore, suffice to say that these 'First Steps' are useful, while the numerous exercises in the form of little pieces are bright and melodious.

**Masterpieces of Music: MEYERBEER, by Arthur Herve; VERDI, by Sir Alexander C. Mackenzie, 1/6 net each. Jack**

We have here further numbers of an excellent series. Mr. Herve has written a defence (as it might be called) of Meyerbeer, but it is a fair one. His comments on the harsh judgments of Schumann and Wagner deserve note. Schumann placed 'Il Crociato' higher than 'Robert le Diable' or 'Les Huguenots,' and therefore, says the author, "he [Schumann] at once discounts any value his article might otherwise possess." Wagner, considered Meyerbeer's "greatest antagonist," was, we are reminded, at one time one of his "greatest admirers." The selection of operatic airs, together with a detached song, is very good.

Sir Alexander's 'Verdi' is also interesting. He values highly the composer's works, but shows judgment. He is right in declaring that Boito and Verdi "operatized" Shakespeare, for the first time, with rare understanding. Sir Alexander frankly acknowledges that he cannot see the slightest relationship between Verdi's latest manner and that of Wagner. Many musicians have felt (ourselves among the number) that such relationship exists, though it is difficult to explain in words. The appreciation of Verdi's art-work is tersely, though clearly expressed.

**Matthay (Tobias), THE CHILD'S FIRST STEPS IN PIANOFORTE PLAYING, and THE FORE-ARM ROTATION PRINCIPLE IN PIANOFORTE PLAYING, 1/6 net each.**

Williams

These little books will be welcomed by teachers desirous of adopting methods by which the author has won success. 'The Child's First Steps' is really a book for the teacher, although the author states that it is "intended for the use of the child." To give one simple instance, on p. 5 the child is told to adjust "the slight rotary exertions of the fore-arm to enable you to play those three notes evenly as to tone." It is surely the teacher's business to decide whether the notes are even.

## Musical Gossip.

THE return of Caruso to Covent Garden on Tuesday evening, after an absence of six years, deserves record. He had, and still has, a wonderful voice. The opera selected by him was 'Pagliacci,' and his impersonation of Canio is remarkably vivid. The question of special interest on Tuesday was whether time had touched his voice. On that, however, we prefer to reserve our opinion. In the early part there were doubtful moments; the artist naturally felt anxious to know what would be thought of him, and that possibly affected the voice. It was only in the 'Lament' at the end of the act that he seemed really like his former self. He appears in 'Aida' to-night, so there will be a fine opportunity to judge of his powers.

PUCCINI'S 'La Tosca' was given on Wednesday evening. Mlle. Destin was the Floria, and she played well up to Signor Scotti, the most subtle Scarpia on the stage. She was, too, in splendid voice, and her acting very dramatic. Signor Martinelli as Cavaradossi fully maintained the reputation which he so quickly made, especially as singer. The whole company was, indeed, quite in the vein. An interesting feature of the evening was the fine playing of the instrumental music under the direction of Signor Giorgio Polacco, who appeared for the first time, and displayed exceptional skill and temperament. He can make the orchestra play with the utmost passion, or, when required, tone it down to a whisper.

MR. HAROLD BAUER, M. JACQUES THIBAUD, AND SEÑOR PABLO CASALS gave the first of their Trio recitals at Queen's Hall on Wednesday afternoon. We have visits from the Brussels, Petersburg, and Rosé Quartets, and excellent performances by native artists, but trios are seldom played. The three well-known performers mentioned ought, therefore, to be welcomed, yet the audience was not large. Their programme included Beethoven's Op. 97, Schumann's Op. 63, and the seldom heard 'Dumka' Trio of Dvorák.

A THREE-ACT OPERA, 'Tabaré,' by a prominent Spanish composer, Tomas Breton, Director of the Madrid Conservatoire, has been produced at the Theatre Royal of that city, and, according to *Le Ménestrel* of last Saturday, the music is "très remarquable." Breton's reputation rests mainly upon the ten Zarzuelas which he produced between 1875 and 1896, and some chamber music.

EUGEN D'ALBERT, President of the Tonkünstler Verein, Vienna, intends to give in that city during the autumn a concert devoted to the works of Mr. Cyril Scott. British music is no longer ignored on the Continent, and Mr. Scott is fortunate in having the great pianist as interpreter.

THE hundredth anniversary of the birth of Richard Wagner on May 22nd was duly celebrated all over Europe and America. The impulse to honour the composer was perfectly natural, yet, as his music is constantly being played on the stage and in the concert-room, not really needed. Franz Liszt, who produced 'Lohengrin' at Weimar in 1850, first brought Wagner's name into prominence; the centenary of that event, therefore, will no doubt call for special notice, and to that call there will be hearty response. The stages through which Wagner's works have passed are twofold: abuse and admiration, while among ultra-moderns there is now a tendency to depreciate them as archaic. But what is great remains great: form and phraseology are not essentials.

MR. RAYMOND ROZE announces a season of opera at Covent Garden, to begin on November 1st. All works will be sung in English. During the season his 'Joan of Arc' will be produced.

A NEW volume will be added next Tuesday to "The Musician's Library," a series of books issued jointly by Messrs. Macmillan and Messrs. Stainer & Bell. It has been written by Mr. Thomas F. Dunhill, and deals with 'Chamber Music.'

### PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

- SEV. Special Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.  
 MON.—BAY. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.  
 — Bauer, Casals, and Thibaud's Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.  
 — Guilomar Novas's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.  
 — Lenoir Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.  
 — Ethel Maas, Maurice Warner, and Victor Buesst's Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.  
 TUES.—Helga Petri's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Eolian Hall.  
 — Arnoldo Stephenson's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.  
 — Wesley Weyman's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall.  
 — Joyce Douglas's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.  
 — David Levine's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Eolian Hall.  
 — Florence and Ruby Lohb's Dramatic Recital, 8.15, Steinway Hall.  
 WED.—Kathleen Purcell's Harp Recital, 3, Eolian Hall.  
 — Señor and Madame Sobrinho's Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.  
 — Erna Schulz and Louis Edger's Violin and Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall.  
 — Lola Mysz-Guendler's Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.  
 — Madame Mackenzie Fairfax's Song Recital, 8.30, Eolian Hall.  
 THURS.—Alexander Raab's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.  
 — Charles Anthony's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Eolian Hall.  
 — Edouard Garceau's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.  
 — Phyllis Holman's Concert, 8.15, Eolian Hall.  
 — Folk-Song Quartet, 8.30, Eolian Hall.  
 — German Male Choir, 8.30, Queen's Hall.  
 — Madame Jerebtzoff-Andreeff's Recital of Russian Songs, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.  
 FRI.—Adelina Perla's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.  
 — Herbert Fryer's Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.  
 — Renée Fournier and Bonnemain's Vocal and Violin Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.  
 — Helen McGregor's Concert, 8.30, Eolian Hall.  
 SAT.—Hans Ebell's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.  
 — Eyre Trice, 3, Eolian Hall.  
 — Pachmann's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.

## Dramatic Gossip.

THE HORNIMAN COMPANY staged Mr. Frank H. Rose's 'The Whispering Well' at the Court Theatre for the latter half of last week. This Lancashire dream-play offers one of those direct lessons which are receiving an ever-increasing attention on the stage. A weaver, having accepted an invitation to dine with his cloth mercer, and being dazzled with the magnificence of his entertainment, becomes suddenly discontented with the slow, but honest advancement of his fortunes. On his return home he gives vent in speech to the avaricious greed which has taken possession of him, and finally commands his grieved and astonished wife to depart to bed without him. No attempt is made to show the transition from waking life to the nightmare, the manifestations of which occupy the major portion of the action. In his dream home, wife, and children are all sacrificed to the bidding of the spirit of evil desire. The third act shows us the resultant riches and misery. Miss Sybil Thorndike and Mr. Jules Shaw as wife and husband gave a really superb piece of acting. The former's contrast between the winsome womanhood of the first act and the degradation of her subsequent appearances deserves the highest praise in a cast praiseworthy throughout. The revelation of moral degradation, by means of a dream fantasy, unfortunately robbed the tragedy of reality.

It seems useless to grumble at this customary device for the spanning of time. We can only await a dramatist whose unfolding of a human tragedy will command such attendance as is at present reserved for Wagnerian cycles.

THIS week Miss Horniman's Company have given four performances of 'Jane Clegg,' a play in three acts by Mr. St. John G. Ervine. As a study of lower middle-class life the piece is clever, but unpleasant, and in its photographic realism sinks now and then to a commonplace sordidness that is far removed from art. Jane is the

wife of a commercial traveller, and during the twelve years of their married life she has learnt to distrust his every word and action, and regard him with critical and suspicious eyes. All her love and loyalty are for her two children. For their sakes she hoards her small fortune, and will not allow her husband to touch it; for their sakes she eventually parts with some of it, that they may not be branded as the children of a thief. She appeals to no good qualities in her ne'er-do-well husband, neither does she endow him with any, and it is left to another woman to awaken his chivalry—a woman for whom he leaves her and the children, and sets out to start a fresh life in Canada. The weakness of the play lies in the overdraw of the two chief characters. Type rather than individuality seems to have been aimed at, and all else is sacrificed to that end. Clegg, in a sudden fit of gratitude, helps his wife to clear the dinner-table, but leaves her to carry out the tray. The action—or rather the lack of action—is typical of the man, but such an emphasis is artificial.

The other characters—they cannot be called minor—are well-drawn and amusing. Clegg's mother and the outraged "bookie" are the cleverest work of the piece. The acting throughout was excellent, and a special word of praise must be given to the three children—Master Tommy Nickson and the Misses Florence Kennedy and Mabel Salkeld—who have taken part in the performances, and who were refreshingly unaffected.

'JANE CLEGG' is preceded by 'The Little Stone House,' a one-act play by Mr. George Calderon. It is a grim and powerful piece of work, and was splendidly acted. For more than twenty years a poor lodging-house keeper had starved herself to save enough to build on her son's grave a little stone house, after the Russian fashion. At the moment that she has concluded the bargain with the stonemason this son returns, a fugitive from Siberia. He had not, as she had believed, been murdered, but was himself a murderer, and had impersonated his victim to clear his own name in the memory of men. When he returns to her he has become more like a wild beast than a man; his one thought is to snatch all the money he can lay hands on. His mother refuses to recognize him and bids him begone, and in a terrible final scene, to save her money and the project that is enshrined in her very soul, she hands over the renegade to a passing patrol.

THE INDIAN ART, DRAMATIC, AND FRIENDLY SOCIETY began at Cosmopolis on Tuesday a series of performances of undoubted interest, presenting 'Ratnavali,' an historical play which was composed early in the twelfth century, and 'The Maharani of Arakan,' an adaptation by Mr. George Calderon of a pretty story by Rabindra Nath Tagore of a royal lover wooing as a peasant.

More rehearsing and more care in detail are, however, needed to make the performances at all satisfactory. They started long after the time announced, and it is not advisable to waste time in a busy season. The modern Prologue added to 'Ratnavali' was hardly intelligible as delivered. The dresses were effective, and the singing was good. In this and in the acting Miss Olga Ward was prominent.

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